Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JULY 19th 1958 20 CENTS

NORAD and NATO: How Do They Affect Our National Interest?

BY MAXWELL COHEN

Mutual Life Companies New Insurance Trend

BY WILLIAM SCLATER

Dollars and Cents Facts In Air Conditioning

BY TOM H. PROCTOR

Brilliant Much Ado Follows Nervous Henry

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

Herb Nott

"Speak the speech, I pray you" Jason Robards, Jr.: Page 14

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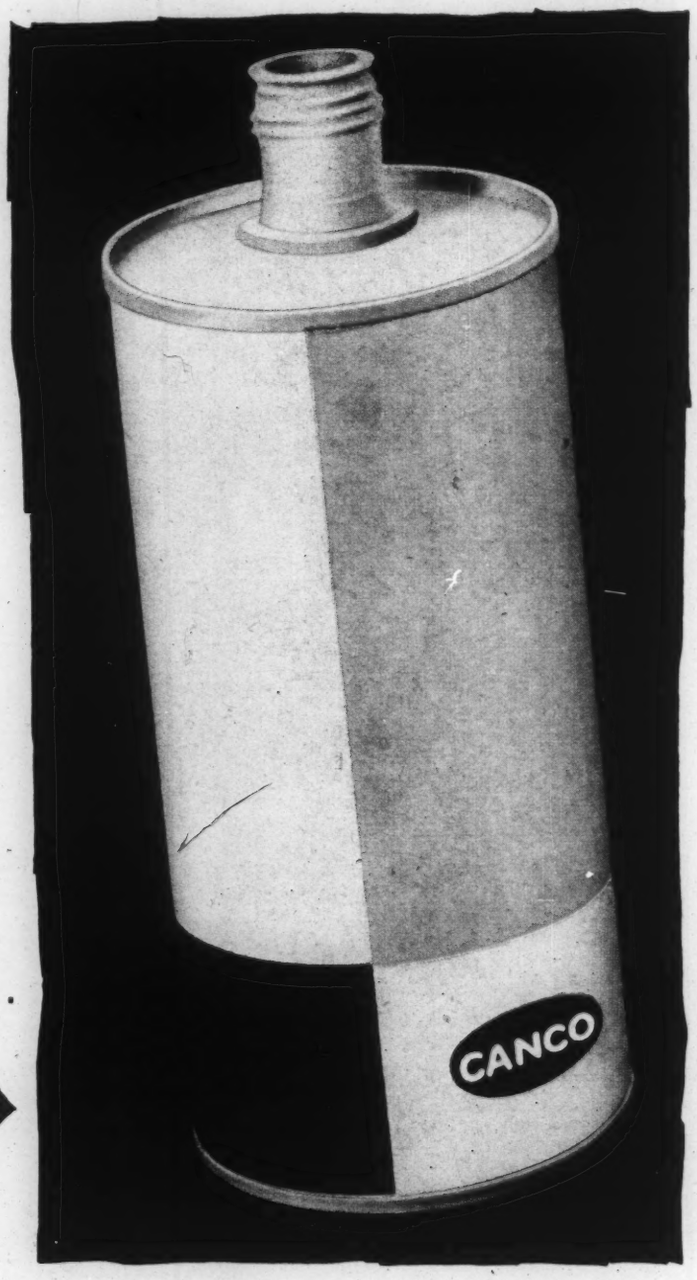

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Saturday Night

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William Sclater

"Mutualization" of "joint stock" insurance companies is new to Canada. Currently, four of this country's life insurance firms have declared their intention to become "mutuals." William Sclater, SATURDAY NIGHT's regular contributor on insurance, outlines on Page 7, the pros and cons of the argument. He points out that because insurance firms wield such vast investment power, persons with the right to vote on mutualization have a responsibility to all Canadians.

Norman J. Berrill

N. J. Berrill, professor of zoology at McGill University and a frequent contributor on scientific subjects, takes stock of cancer research in his article on Page 8. Mr. Berrill concludes that, although we might be lucky enough to find an effective cancer control by trial and error, the surest way to success in the long run lies in basic research on the nature and growth of cells and tissues.

Robertson Davies

Robertson Davies, SATURDAY NIGHT's book critic, has turned his critical eye, as he does each year, on the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. He reviews the first two plays of the season—*Henry IV* and *Much Ado About Nothing*—on page 14 of this issue. He found "Henry" a rather shaky performance, probably due to first-night nerves, but "Much Ado" delighted him with its brilliant wit. In general, however, he found the speech of the many of the Stratford performers unintelligible "gabbling."

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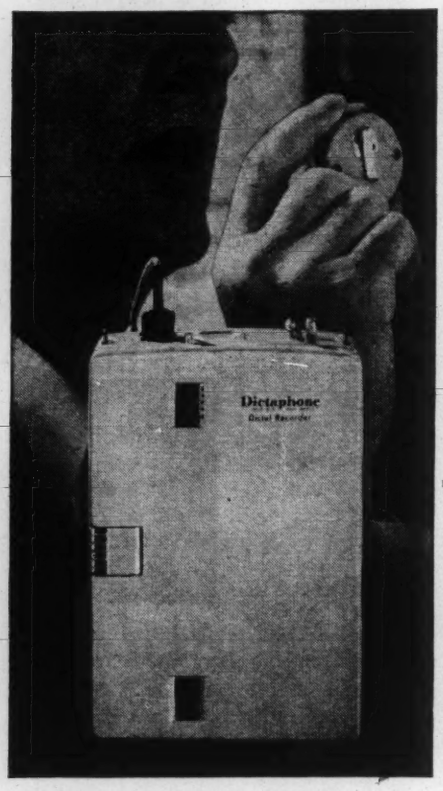

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Letters

The Will to Work

The vision of the North of the Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker may have a very great significance for Canada——but in a different sense.

It is not possible to fire a civil servant. Nor has it been possible to make him work—not till now. But visualize the creation of government offices at Igloo-ville and Snowville. Surely a few senior civil servants could be transferred to these offices? And they would require staff? There would be no warm Liberal atmosphere in

That frightful land of ice and snow
—That land that's never green
Where face of Lester Pearson (Ugh!)
Will never (Ugh!) be seen.

The policy would have to be instigated very carefully. The thought of thousands of civil servants suddenly fired with the urge to work is frightening. They produce nothing therefore the machine might blow up—might even go into orbit. Dear me, might a Canadian civil servant be the first to the moon?

CALGARY W. S. HENDERSON

Ambidextrous

Your Ottawa correspondent notes that "The British will dislike the higher barriers against their exports of woolen goods and will ask what has become of the glittering hopes raised by Mr. Diefenbaker about a large expansion of Anglo-Canadian trade."

A lot of Canadians are asking the same question. Exactly what is the Progressive Conservative Party up to when with one hand it feeds glittering hopes to the British lion and with the other quietly twists his tail?

WINNIPEG K. R. S. BURNS

Market vs. Funds

The answer George W. Austen is seeking as to ridiculously high market prices lies in the fervor of the mutual fund salesman. Once in, you can't get out without a 9% loss across the board—more on a falling market, less on a rising market—so that equities are being held regardless of abundant opportunities to take several points profit now and re-invest when prices are more realistic.

Investment dealers who push mutual funds are selling themselves and the market down the river, because market resiliency is being removed. The mutual fund owners and buyers are cheating themselves because abnormally high market prices mean too high unit prices, and one area of finance that still obeys the natural law is the corporation balance sheet. The realization that high prices do not make big dividends could cause some heavy selling and not much leadership is required to re-create 1929—an event that seems to have slipped most people's memories.

However, if the present trend keeps up we will have communal ownership of the country on a grand scale and it could save us the bother of fighting against a communist aggressor who has been chanting the same theme for years—it's your country, you should own a piece of it. Ho hum!

MONTREAL R. ANDERSON

Wailing Wall

As a former reporter, may I point out that there is absolutely no conflict between protocol and the working members of the press? ("Protocol and the Princess".) Protocol means that during a Royal visit everything will move exactly on schedule—no delays, no unexplained, appearances, disappearances or non-appearances, no unrehearsed incidents, etc.

In fact the reporter could, if he liked, write the whole story in advance opening with some variation of the labor-saving formula that the Royal Visitor is far more radiant, beautiful, etc., than any photograph or press report can convey. The real trouble, as any reporter will testify, comes with the visits of minor royalties who are sufficiently free from protocol to duck out of sight and vanish into some unofficial clambake without leaving a trace behind.

Protocol, in fact, is a wall that protects both the Royal visitors and the Press. It is the editorial writers rather than the working reporters who have turned it into a wailing wall.

VANCOUVER T. K. GILL

The Serious Beaver

After reading your article describing the Canadian Exhibit at the Brussels Fair, it occurred to me that it is entirely in order for Canada to select the beaver as its national emblem. Every one who has ever seen a beaver dam must admire its "honest" and business-like quality." It is the product of a worker who is neither "melancholy nor unimaginative"; simply serious.

Unlike more frivolous animals, the

beaver doesn't waste time chasing his tail. He uses it for practical constructive purposes, as a tool rather than a toy. In fact, he is the natural product and symbol of what the Belgian columnist describes as "The Land of Serious People".

HALIFAX — M. M. McDONALD

Bleeding Hearts

I'll tell you some people whose hearts aren't bleeding. They are the promoters of the much-touted Lindsay "bull" fights. Give them credit for one of the smartest gimmicks of the current tourist season—they have coined publicity worth thousands. And they should award you a set of bull's ears for "in one of Ontario's loveliest resort areas". Viva el toro!

KINGSTON — ROBERT SMATHERS

. . . keep your own "dogs on the ground" when you venture to discuss efforts to prevent cruelty to animals. I resent your title of "bleeding hearts" for people who are doing a noble work . . .

PETERBOROUGH — T. L. KING

Thank you for your editorial on the phony "bleeding hearts". Anything that we can do to protect the lives of our children—especially from traffic accidents—is the concern of every citizen.

WINDSOR — T. L. MORIN

The Smell of TV

Reference your editorial in your last issue.

If ever a TV program smelled (and without any outside assistance) it was that coast-to-coast program on Dominion Day. It was a national shame; the CBC managed even to muck-up the excellent technical facilities the engineers have given them. Talk about apes with watches!

TORONTO — ROGER WILLIAMS

. . . that was a long-winded way you took to say that you don't think much of TV. I ask you—if it's as bad as all that why, as the surveys show, do so many people watch it all the time. Or maybe you think the surveys smell bad too . . .

WINNIPEG — J. K. TRUELOVE

For the Record

In the profile on Mark Napier as Vice-President and Managing Director of our Toronto office, Mr. Nowack lists among our accounts Canada Packers. Although we would be delighted were we asked to act as this Company's Advertising Agency, we do not at present serve in this capacity; indeed, until June 1st, when we relinquished an account competitive with Canada Packers, could not have done so. I believe Mr. Nowack had this latter account — Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. — in mind when he was writing the article.

TORONTO — BRIAN C. GREGGAINS

Public Relations Manager

J. Walter Thompson Company Limited

Who will look after Erika... where will she go?

This is Erika aged 4. She lives with her aged, broken grandmother. They have known only loneliness and despair. Her parents, driven from their native Estonia, met in a forced labor camp in Germany. Here Erika was born. Broken in health and spirit, her parents died in anguish for the safety of their beloved child. With little more hope than at the beginning, and in spite of utter misery, Erika and her grandmother fled into the Western Zone, driven by a fierce longing for home and roots. Home has been a DP barracks, cold, bare and damp. To them all is lost. There is no chance to emigrate. How long can her sick grandmother look after Erika . . . where will she go?

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Fickle Fortune's Favors

POLITICAL PARTIES, like human beings, get a fairly even balance preserved in the deals of the cards of fortune which they receive. In the late election the Progressive-Conservative party was extremely lucky to pile up a record parliamentary majority with about 53% of the popular vote and it returned to power with the national prosperity at the highest level in our history. It was able to refute the gloomy prophecies of its opponents that it could never form a presentable administration and since another piece of luck had eliminated some of the most formidable critics of the new ministers, they took office with the prospect of a quite comfortable tenure of it for some years.

But within a year Fortune has now replaced its smiles with frowns and our new ministers are struggling with a worse welter of difficult problems than any of their recent predecessors ever had to face. In the second half of 1957 they began to feel the impact of a gradual recession in economic activities, which called a halt to the postwar expansionist boom and produced the highest scale of unemployment for many winters. Hopes that the recession was merely a pause for readjustments in the rapidly expanded economy and that by midsummer of this year a process of recovery would be in full swing have been fading and now they have been sadly dimmed by bad news about the western crops, which are still a very important buttress of our national prosperity.

The provincial Governments which framed last budgets on the assumption that large increases in their rentals of taxation would be forthcoming from Ottawa now have good reason to fear that the serious shrinkage in the collections of federal revenues will, according to the formula now in operation, bar for all of them except Ontario any but trivial increases and they will fasten the blame for financial embarrassments which they foresee, upon the Diefenbaker Ministry. And the British are now saying that our Budget's increase of the duties on their exports of woollen fabrics to Canada is a poor curtain-raiser for the approaching economic conference in Montreal, promoted by our Prime Minister for the avowed purpose of enlarging the flow of trade between the partners of the Commonwealth. So our Ministers are discovering that the bloom of the roses of victory does not endure, but that a number of thorny briars in their political garden present delicate problems.

Apparently the ravages of a prolonged drought have caused, over wide areas of the prairie country, such a deterioration of the wheat and other grain crops that only a meagre yield, far below the average, can now be expected. Furthermore, the drought has ruined the hay crop and pastures so badly that lack of feed is forcing many western farmers to sell off their livestock for whatever prices they can secure.

Such adversities mean a serious curtail-

Stewart Bates: To a hornet's nest?

ment of rural purchasing power west of the Great Lakes which cannot fail to have adverse effects upon general business. While the volume of our export trade has been well maintained during the first half of 1958, its future has an element of precariousness through the menace of the vigorous competition in international markets which Russia has begun. At the same time the continued rise in the cost of living keeps labor restless and clamoring for higher wages with the threat of calamitous strikes.

Nearly two-thirds of the present personnel of the House of Commons did not sit in it 14 months ago and the demeanor of these parliamentary novices in their new environment and their varying reactions to it are an interesting study. A substantial contingent of them are men of high standing in their communities who were offered their party's nomination on account of their local records of public service or their personal popularity and accepted it from a sense of public duty. Imbued with a desire to serve their constituents to the best of their ability, this type of member is often overawed by the responsibilities which he has undertaken. These men are feeling their way very carefully at Ottawa because they want to avoid any false steps which might forfeit them the confidence of their voters. Only a fraction of them ever reach the sacred circle of the cabinet but in many cases they prove admirable representatives of their ridings and get a firm hold on their seats.

But another set of new members, mostly on the Tory side, are youngish men, who emerged last March from comparative obscurity in their localities to lead a successful assault upon strongholds of the Liberal party or the CCF which were regarded as virtually impregnable. A ride to victory in single election on the coat-tails of Mr. Diefenbaker has infected them with the notion that they have become very important personages and are destined to climb to high pinnacles of greatness in our political life. For the first time in their lives they have secretaries, messengers and other minions at their beck and call and find a wide variety suppliants courting their favor and influence with departments at Ottawa and civil servants showing them marked deference.

Not a few of them now possess a much larger income than they ever before enjoyed and they are able to travel about the country freely on their railway passes and dispense hospitalities at small cost via the excellent but heavily subsidised menus of the Parliamentary Restaurant. For weak characters this sudden elevation to a position of influence and a higher scale of living is very heady stuff and some of these brash new recruits to the Commons show signs of acquiring even at this early stage in their careers what Walt Whitman called "the endless effrontery of elected persons." If they want to retain their seats and make a profession of politics they would be well advised to cultivate a becoming modesty.

But undoubtedly some of the Government's large flock of backbench supporters are oppressed with a sense of frustration. They came to Ottawa expecting to have every day profitably occupied with legislative duties and full of high hopes that they would be able to make in speeches frequent contributions to the common pool of Parliament's wisdom. But they find that the Ministerial whips do not encourage frequent interventions in debate by backbenchers and are disposed to regard them as voting machines. Intelligent men and women do not like to spend weary hours in the roles of listeners to ministerial statements and answers to questions and boring speeches and the Prime Minister's plan for expanding the amount of work entrusted to committees of the Commons and thereby providing his back-benchers with occupation for their energies, which would supply

an antidote to boredom has only been a partial success.

The poor attendance at their meetings of the members assigned to some important committees suggests that many of the newcomers have no liking for the drudgery of committee work. So a certain number of Tory members, finding that time hangs heavy on their hands are already disillusioned about the rewards of a political career and wish that they were back home in their normal groove of life.

However some of the Tory backbenchers show sign that they do not propose to be docile slaves of the cabinet and remain silent when they see good cause for protest or complaint. A. D. Hales (P.C. Wellington N.) has been very pertinacious in his critical inquisitions about expenditures in our program of defence and Jack Wratten (P.C.-Brantford) has stirred up a hornet's nest in Ottawa by accusations that too many federal civil servants eat the bread of comparative idleness and a demand that the drastic purge of superfluous employees of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, which its head, Mr. Stewart Bates, has carried out, should be repeated in other departments.

There was no dearth of speakers anxious to give tongue in the debate on the budget and on the whole the honors in it were fairly even. The Tories had to admit that the prospect of the Government's need to borrow 1,400 million dollars during the current fiscal year for the purpose of financing the budget's deficit, capital expenditures, governmental loans for housing and other objects was not agreeable. But they maintained that the origins of this financial cloud lay in the culpable mismanagement of the nation's finances by Liberal ministries and that much of the increase in expenditures represented an effort to fulfil honestly commitments made in the last two campaigns, which were essential in the broad interest of the nation. There was also support from the ministerial back benches for the decision of the cabinet not to use cuts in taxation as an instrument for coping with the recession and to prefer the weapons of fiscal policy and public works.

The Liberals naturally reproached Mr. Fleming for concealing the real magnitude of the deficit for 1958-59 by a variety of subterfuges and argued that any extravagances in expenditures in which they had indulged, paled into insignificance beside the lavish commitments made by the Tory party for the purpose of alluring votes and that about half of the reduction in the burden of the national debt, which Liberal ministries had achieved since 1935, was due to be wiped out by the end of the current fiscal year. The spokesman of the CCF reiterated their favorite theme of "a plague on both your houses" and poured scorn upon the budget as a futile attempt to patch up the tattered garments of a wornout capitalist system.

But it is possible that the tariff policy prescribed in the budget may restore an old dividing line between the Tory and Liberal parties and inject some reality into their controversial warfare. The changes in the tariff proposed by the budget are quite numerous but, while some of them are upward others are downward and their cumulative effect makes little basic change in the fiscal structure built up by Liberal governments. But a suspicion prevails that the Diefenbaker ministry, fearful that any general upward revision of the existing customs duties, such as many of its eastern followers crave, would drive most of its supporters from the West into revolt to save their political necks, intends to use the weapon of anti-dumping provisions in the Customs Act to give domestic manufacturers relief from the hardships of foreign competition.

In his budget speech Mr. Fleming foreshadowed an amendment to the Customs Act, "requiring that, where appropriate, the value of the duty of imported goods shall be not less than the cost of production plus a reasonable advance for selling costs and profit".

In 1921 an earlier Conservative ministry adopted the same yardstick for the assessment of fair market value for customs' purposes but it was abandoned by the Liberals when they came to power. Then it was revived by the Bennett ministry in its first year of office in 1930 only to be discarded by the Liberals after 1935. So it is an old bone of contention between the two senior parties. On the surface the cost of production seems an equitable basis for determining the value of goods seeking entry into Canada but in practice its use arms the Minister of National Revenue and his officials with power to raise or lower the tariff at their discretion, regardless of the rates fixed by Parliament. It was used with such assiduous vigor by the Bennett ministry that Professor Gordon Blake in his book "Customs Administration in Canada" was moved to write as follows: "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that for two years after 1930 any attempt to move foreign goods across the Canadian border was viewed by the Customs Department as an attempt to dump."

If the government secures the sanction of parliament for anti-dumping regulations on the lines suggested by Mr. Fleming and applies them rigorously, there will certainly be strong protests from various countries which are, like Canada, subscribers to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. Under the terms of GATT, dumping is defined as the export of goods at a lower price than that at which they are sold in the country of their origin and adherents of GATT are pledged not to enforce special dumping duties, except when dumping is shown to be a clear and immediate menace to an industry in the importing country, which wants to levy them.

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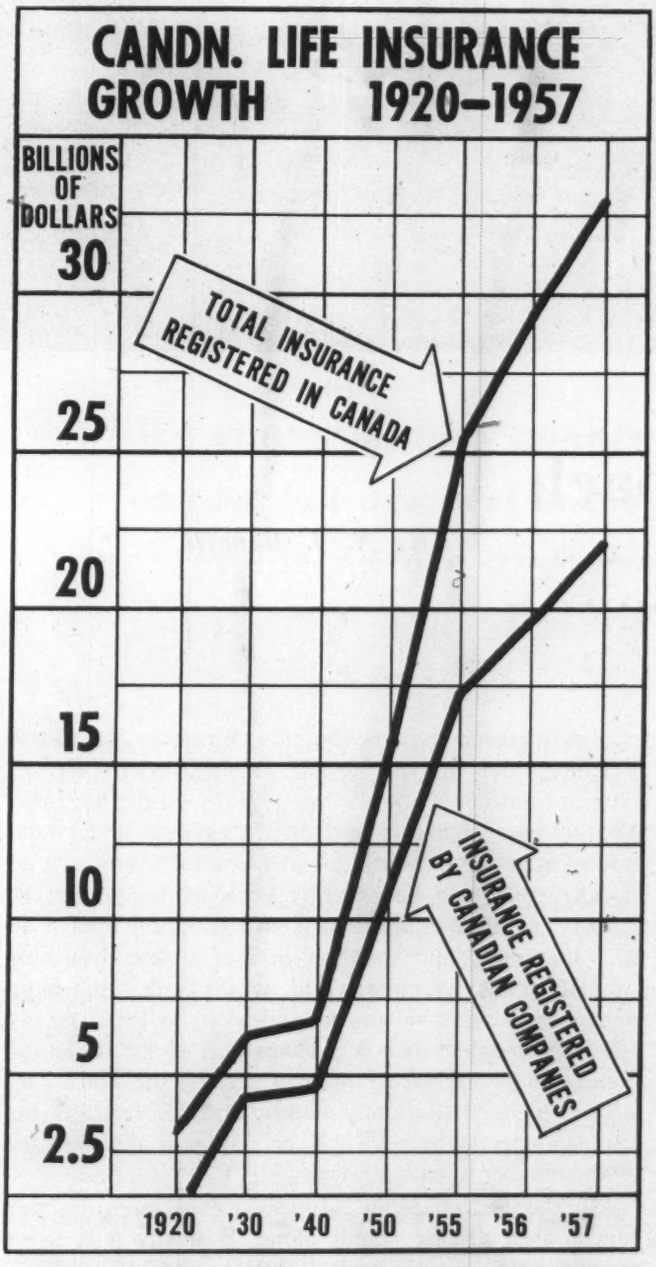
Mutual Life Companies New Insurance Trend



Foreign insurance companies from the United Kingdom, the U.S. and Europe take a healthy slice of Canada's bounding market. We buy more than any other country.

Four of Canada's insurance firms say they want to mutualize. Does this mean cheaper insurance, control by policyholders—or is it merely a device to tighten the power of present management?

by William Sclater

INSURANCE IN CANADA is a $30 billion business. It's a business that affects everyone: directly through policy sales and indirectly through the vast investment power of insurance companies.

Now the industry is making preparations for some fundamental changes. Nobody can say that the proposed changes will be beneficial or otherwise. But many Canadians will soon be asked to decide whether to approve the changes.

Toward the end of this month, shareholders and policyholders of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. will be asked to approve a plan to "mutualize" the company. What this means in effect is that the company would buy back its outstanding voting stock and transfer control, technically, to its policyholders.

Manufacturers is one of four Canadian insurance companies that has announced its intention to mutualize. The others are the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, the Confederation Life Association and The Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

It is probable that with these companies setting the pace (Sun is the largest in Canada) others will follow.

If the proposals to mutualize are approved, policyholders will control these companies, at least in theory. The question is whether such a change would make any effective difference in the operation of a company and, if so, would the difference be apt to be beneficial?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

We can avoid known cancer hazards, improve technique of early detection and wait for either a lucky break or advancement of scientific knowledge of cells.

The Sensible Approach To Control of Cancer

By N. J. Berrill

ANTIBIOTICS AND VACCINES have played their part and old scourges such as smallpox, tuberculosis and polio no longer threaten to curtail our lives. Yet men are mortal and if they do not die of one thing they die of another. This is the disagreeable fact we all have to face and no miracles of medical science can ever overcome it. For most people, at least in this part of the world, cancer and the heart and circulatory diseases are the spectres waiting at the end of the line. If one doesn't get you, the other likely will, and of the two evils cancer is the worst. What are the prospects for its control?

If money, time, and number of investigators mean much, we should have mastered this disease long ago. We have not, even though hardly a month goes by without some claim for a cure reaching the newspapers. Every lead is publicized and the pitch of effort is now so great and so many research teams are involved that a break-through to a solution of the problem is made to appear imminent. Is this feeling of optimism justified and if not, why not?

The question itself is complex. What are the causes of cancer and to what extent is our modern way of living responsible for it? Is cancer really on the increase? What is its real nature and do we need to understand it fully in order to bring it under control? Why is it so baffling? So much has already been written about the disease that it is doubtful that anyone could read it all in a lifetime. The situation in fact is uncomfortably familiar in the scientific world, which is that the more we know the less we understand. And in this case we know too much, which is perhaps part of the difficulty. Instead of having yet to discover a cause for cancer, we have discovered too many causes; and, far from having found no peculiarities of cancer cells, we are confused by the number already known.

In the first place, it is necessary to recognize that cancer as a disease stands alone. Basically it is tissue growth gone haywire and any tissue able to grow, in almost every kind of creature that lives long enough, may change to the malignant or cancerous state. All

human races are susceptible to it in one form or another. So are other mammals, particularly when kept alive in laboratories into relative old age, as in the case of mice, rats and rabbits. But it also afflicts the barnyard fowl, the sea turtle, frogs and fish, flies and even, or so it seems, certain plants. This picture alone tells us that we are trying to control something that is virtually built into the nature of life itself. Not even the splitting and fusion of atoms has been as great a challenge to scientific understanding. There is of course hope that one or several of the many crash programs now under way will solve the problem and offer a cure, but we should also recognize the possibility and perhaps the probability that we may be generations away from success, and plan accordingly.

Meanwhile, we have in any case to cope with this affliction and it is worthwhile surveying the over-all situation briefly before looking closer at the real problem. Whatever happens, as things are going, more and more people are going to become victims simply as a result of a rising population and as an increasing percentage live beyond middle age into the dangerous years. Yet, apart from this, certain conditions in our way of life appear to be causing an increase in at least one or two kinds of cancer. There are however many kinds and many causes, but lung cancer is definitely on the increase and while some individuals are unfortunately destined to suffer and succumb from it under any circumstances, little doubt remains that inhaling tobacco smoke greatly increases the chances of developing it. The tobacco tars that accumulate in the lungs are not alone in containing cancer-producing chemicals and it is a fairly safe bet that continual exposure to exhaust fumes, oil refinery fumes and city smog generally, is an accessory if not an equally potent agent in producing the same effect.

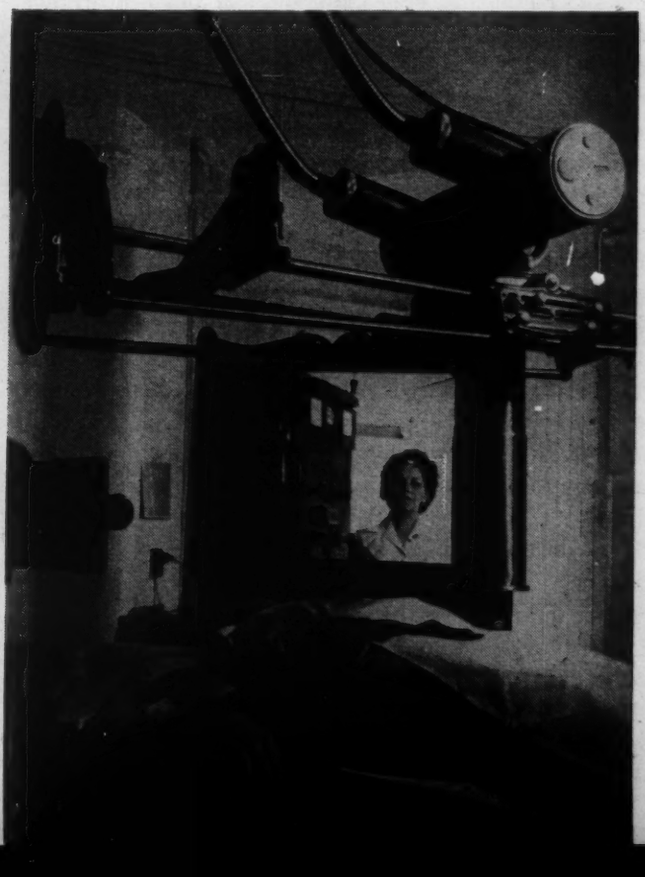
The truth is that several hundred cancer-producing chemicals have now been identified and many of the most dangerous have been isolated from the tars of tobacco, coal and oil. Purifying our city climates would at least be a step in the right direction in reducing cancer incidence, quite apart from making the cities more tolerable in other ways. In the future we may also have to contend with careless disposal or accidental dispersion of radioactive wastes from atomic energy plants, which can be cancer-producing apart from being nasty in other ways.

For women, breast cancer is the most prevalent and the greatest nightmare. Whether it is on the increase is not known, but it is more prevalent among childless women above a certain age than it is among those who are mothers, suggesting that it is safer to have breasts that have completed their development, a stage that comes only after childbirth. By the same token it is probably safer again to breast-feed than it is to switch to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

We may some day chance upon a chemical to control cancer but our best bet is to push forward basic study of the nature and growth of cells and tissues.

Dr. Sarah E. Stewart (right) of U.S. National Cancer Institute told the recent Canadian Cancer Research Congress she has caused many types of cancer in animals with a single virus.



Over-exposure to X-ray once caused cancer deaths among technicians. Hundreds of cancer-producing chemicals have been found. Disposal of radioactive waste is new hazard.

Canada's CF-100 and the US F-94 Scorpion in joint exercise at St. Hubert, Que. NORAD would have "operational control".

NORAD, NATO and the National Interest

by Maxwell Cohen

"SOVEREIGNTY" IS NO LONGER a term of art for lawyers; it is a fighting word for parliaments. And the recent debates concerning our air defence arrangements with the United States, now made "final" by the establishment of the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD), suggest the confusions that often arise when a phrase vibrant with political color throws its refracting light on the formal relations of states and neighbours.

A careful reading of the recent NORAD debates in the House of Commons discloses a wide variety of political and technical problems where much has been left unclear despite the parliamentary pirouettes of ministers and opposition as they danced their way into Hansard and the public eye. After many years of reading the House's proceedings, I have found the arguments over NORAD rather difficult to follow. It is probably not unfair to say that the average Canadian must feel a little lost in the labyrinth of political tactics, international law, constitutional practice, military strategy and organization, all of which entered into the discussion as it slowly unravelled in the long paragraphs.

First of all what is NORAD, how will it work and what is its relationship to the more general problems of North American defence on the one hand and on our commitments to NATO on the other? We must start with the Exchange of Notes tabled by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the House on May 19th last. This document makes it clear that NORAD is the product of a long study aimed at the "integration of operational control of Canadian and United States air defences" as recommended by the Canada-United States Military Study Group—an entity set up by the Chiefs of Staff of both countries on May 14, 1956. As a result of its recommendations the Minister of National Defence had announced on August 1st, 1957, that the two governments were now in agreement to set up a system of "integrated operational control" for air defences covering the United States, Canada and Alaska, under a command responsible to the Chiefs of Staff of both.

NORAD, therefore, was first established, *on an interim basis,* on August 1st, 1957. Of course, some collaboration on air defence specifically has been going on between Canada and the United States for many years, almost since the end of World War II. The pressures generated by the discovery of a common potential enemy on the arctic frontier as well as in the North Pacific directed Canadian and United States military thinking toward new levels of activity for coordinating their air defences. Indeed, before the Liberal government left office after June

10th, 1957, it already had in mind something approximating NORAD but plans had reached only the technical, military stage while political negotiations had not yet matured. As a matter of fact the Defence Committee of Cabinet, to say nothing of Cabinet itself, was unaware of the details worked out by the Pentagon and N.D.H.Q. and, according to Mr. Pearson, the Liberal government postponed early consideration of this matter by either the Defence Committee or Cabinet until after the June 10th election on the grounds that the issue was too important to be decided by a government about to leave office—even though it doubtless expected to be its own successor.

The announcement of August 1st, 1957, therefore, climaxed a great deal of technical work in the preceding years, but little consideration had yet been given to the political problems. The unanswered question that the recent debates did not resolve, therefore, was the reason for the interim establishment of NORAD in some considerable hurry before most, if not all, of the political, and some of the technical, problems had been worked out. Afterwards, between August 1st and May 19th, the details for NORAD, politically and technically, were brought to completion although here again it is difficult to know from the debates, and certainly from the limited number of matters covered by the exchange of notes, just what delayed the final draft agreement in view of its relative simplicity and the omission of the many security details not covered in the notes.

Something of the flavor of NORAD's purposes and methods can be obtained from the very language of the Notes themselves and the following clauses are selected for their importance—although their limited details and future problems of interpretation, perhaps create almost as many issues as the Notes purported to resolve:

(1) The Commander-in-Chief NORAD (CINC-NORAD) will be responsible to the Chiefs of Staff Committee of Canada and the Joints Chief of Staff of the United States who in turn are responsible to their respective Governments. He will operate within a concept of air defence approved by the appropriate authorities of our two Governments, who will bear in mind their objectives in the defence of the Canada-United States region of the NATO area.

(2) The North American Air Defence Command will include such combat units and individuals as are specifically allocated to it by the two Governments. The

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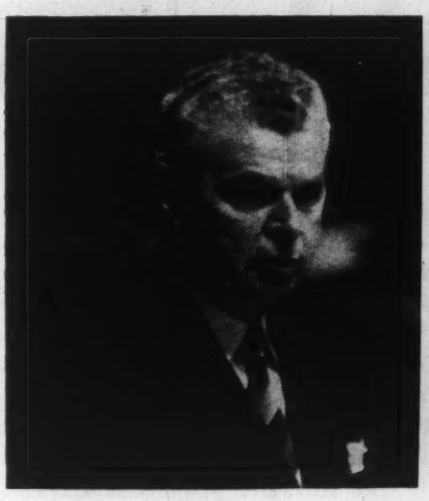

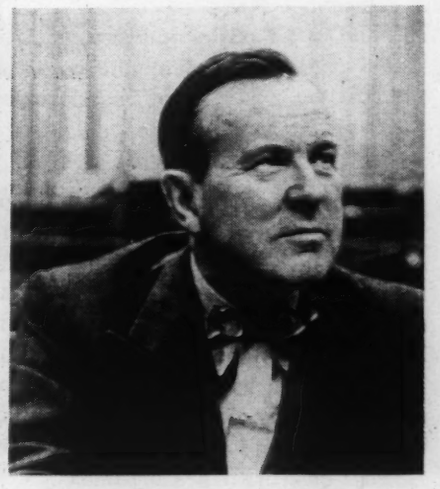

Neither Government nor Opposition did themselves credit in NORAD debate, both playing for political capital. Protagonists were Prime Minister Diefenbaker, External Affairs Minister Smith and Opposition Leader Pearson.

Does our agreement with the U.S. for the joint air defence of North America threaten our sovereignty? A shooting war would make debate an empty jest.

Air Marshal Slemon of RCAF, deputy commander of NORAD, and his wife are greeted by US General Partridge, commander.

THE UNITARIANS: Christians or Snobs?

by Hugh Garner

Toronto's First Unitarian Church occupies a $175,000 building on the fashionable St. Clair Ave. West but had its beginnings in a donated Yonge Street movie theatre.

ONE OF THE FASTEST-GROWING religious denominations in Canada is the Unitarian Church. As recently as ten years ago a small Christian sect, occupying a spot far down on the list of popular churches, it has increased its membership 74 per cent in Canada and the United States, and is fast outgrowing the intimacy of the small and esoteric cult. It has been called a snob church, and its members have been accused of "negative neutralism", and "intellectual snobbery", and have been called "un-Christian Christians".

On their part, the members of this mushrooming outgrowth of Protestantism think of themselves as liberal Christians, who see Truth as the Holy Grail, and an intelligent belief in facts as more in keeping with their God-given powers of reasoning, than the blind belief in medieval superstition. Today, more than 158,000 adherents in North America, plus uncounted millions of their fellows throughout the Christian world, believe that religious truth does not lie in sacred dogmas, but in the struggle of man to advance on chaos and the dark. To quote the Rev. William P. Jenkins of the First Unitarian Church of Toronto, "A dogma is a dead truth embalmed for posterity. Its place is in the museum, not in the mind of living man."

Rev. Wm. P. Jenkins: "A dogma is a dead truth embalmed for posterity".

The membership of the Unitarian Church embraces those holding a wide range of beliefs. In 1943 the *Christian Register* published a series of essays entitled: "This I Believe." One writer expressed his faith in terms of the Apostles' Creed, another in terms of "The Five-Fold Faith", and another in terms of naturalistic Humanism. All of them differed, yet all were Unitarians.

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins says, "This wide range of beliefs exists among us because of our historic insistence on freedom of thought. Every attempt to set up a creed has failed. So we find our unity in seeking. After all man is at heart a seeker. His rise in the evolutionary scale is due at least in part to the fact that he has a sharper curiosity than the other animals. So we are a fellowship of seekers. We seek answers to the age old questions about the origins of life and the world, about the nature of the Universe. We seek the pattern of destiny; what purpose there is and what is the meaning of life and death. But we seek primarily a better way of life for ourselves and for those

Some Prominent Unitarians

Well known Canadians attracted to Unitarianism: Wilfred Sanders of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion; Fred Davis, television personality; Lister Sinclair, writer and playwright; Mavor Moore, actor, writer, playwright.

Perhaps the fastest-growing religious sect in Canada, the Unitarians call themselves liberal Christians, spurn medieval superstition, believe in free enquiry.

to follow us. All other quests are subordinate to the quest for the more abundant life of mankind."

To sum up the beliefs of the Unitarians, and to quote their creed, if they had one, it would be this:

We believe in the goodness, the freedom and the responsibility of Man.

We believe in the unity of the Universe, of Nature and of Mankind.

We believe in the principle of growth; growth through free enquiry, scientific experiment and broad education.

We believe in the goodness of life and the possibility of making life better.

We have a faith that affirms.

The charges of snobbery that are often hurled at the Unitarians spring from the fact that in its earlier years in North America, the Unitarian Church gained nearly all its support from the aristocracy and the upper middle class. Prominent American members of the past included Thomas Jefferson, the presidential Adamses, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and more recently William Howard Taft and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The historical origins of Unitarians spring from the Protestant Reformation, and the word itself means those who believe that God is one person, rather than in the doctrine of the Trinity.

The first Unitarian congregation in Canada was formed in Montreal in 1842, by "non-subscribing Presbyterians". Today there are Unitarian churches in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, plus two new ones in the Toronto suburbs of Port Credit and Don Mills. There are also numerous "Fellowships", meaning groups not yet large enough to support a church, in most Ontario cities. Altogether, there are about 6,000 Unitarians in the country, with the biggest church, the First Unitarian Church of Toronto, having a membership of 600.

The Unitarian Church has never appealed much to the working class (which is another reason why it has been labeled "snobbish"). Its membership is confined largely to the larger centres of population, and to the more intelligent and thinking members of the community. Though it does not proselytize its converts, they are joining in numbers that most of the orthodox churches would envy. A large number of them are ex-Roman Catholics, with others representing all the Protestant sects, most from the Anglican and United Churches. Few members are ex-fundamentalists, for their sects and schisms represent largely rural and urban members of the population who would rather be given something to believe in than search it out for themselves.

The membership of the First Unitarian Church is made up largely of members of the middle classes, and particularly of the free-thinking professions. A cross-section of the congregation is representative of the white collar trades, school-teachers, social workers, engineers, members of the arts, engineers and scientists, and businessmen. Big business is sparsely represented, a point which probably helps to prove the adage that conservatism is something that can only be afforded by the very rich and the very poor.

Among the prominent members of years past were, Dr. Joseph Workman, the first trained neurologist in Canada; Professors William Hincks and Goldwyn Smith; Dr. Emily Stowe, the first woman to practise medicine in Canada; Mr. Edward Fisher, the founder of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; and Dr. Luigi von Kunitz

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Prince Hal (Douglas Rain) and Hotspur (Jason Robards) in Battle scene.

Douglas Campbell, a splendid Falstaff.

The Stratford Season: A Great Poetic Theatre

By Robertson Davies

Conrad Bain as Northumberland, William Hutt as Worcester. Mr. Hutt makes a clear character of an unrewarding part.

THE STRATFORD FESTIVAL of 1958 made a shaky start with the first part of *King Henry IV*, and recovered its poise at once with a brilliant production of *Much Ado About Nothing*. By the time this appears the history play will no doubt be in much better condition, for what was wrong with it may be put down in a large measure to first-night nerves. One or two faults in it are irreparable, but its virtues are solid and they will assert themselves more aggressively as the run continues.

Let us record the virtues first. The performances of Douglas Rain as Prince Hal, and Douglas Campbell as Falstaff are in the best Stratford manner. Mr. Rain rises above some physical handicaps to make of himself an actor with a fine voice and heroic scope; few players suggest thought and inner reserves so well as he. The difficult transition from the playboy Prince to the future Henry V is managed admirably, and without making Hal seem hypocritical. This is a reflective, political prince, and a credible son of the devious Bolingbroke. The difficult relationship between father and son, stemming from their similarity of

Ann Morrish as Margaret, Christopher Plummer as Benedick, in a scene from "Much Ado About Nothing".

"Much Ado About Nothing" has excellent performances; "Henry IV" lacks Hotspur. Both productions suffer from gabbling, rattling speech.

Eileen Herlie as Beatrice.

character, was stressed effectively by the director.

Mr. Campbell has set aside the soured and meanly dishonest Falstaff he gave us in *The Merry Wives* and found the true knight—lying, sponging and venal, but redeeming his enormities by his wit and imaginative splendour. Here again is an actor who can show us a man thinking. The heart of Falstaff is in the speech about honour at the Battle of Shrewsbury; Mr. Campbell had this completely at his command, and all the rest of his fine performance branched out from it.

There were other performances of merit. As King Henry, Max Helpmann looked magnificent and achieved true feeling in the scene in which he rebukes his unworthy son; let us hope that by now he has reformed his tendency to gabble in his moments of wrath. William Hutt, another thinking actor, made a clear character of the unrewarding part of Worcester. And to the exceedingly rewarding part of Glendower, Powys Thomas brought a fine imaginative authenticity; he gave us the magician but did not, as some players have done, forget the warrior.

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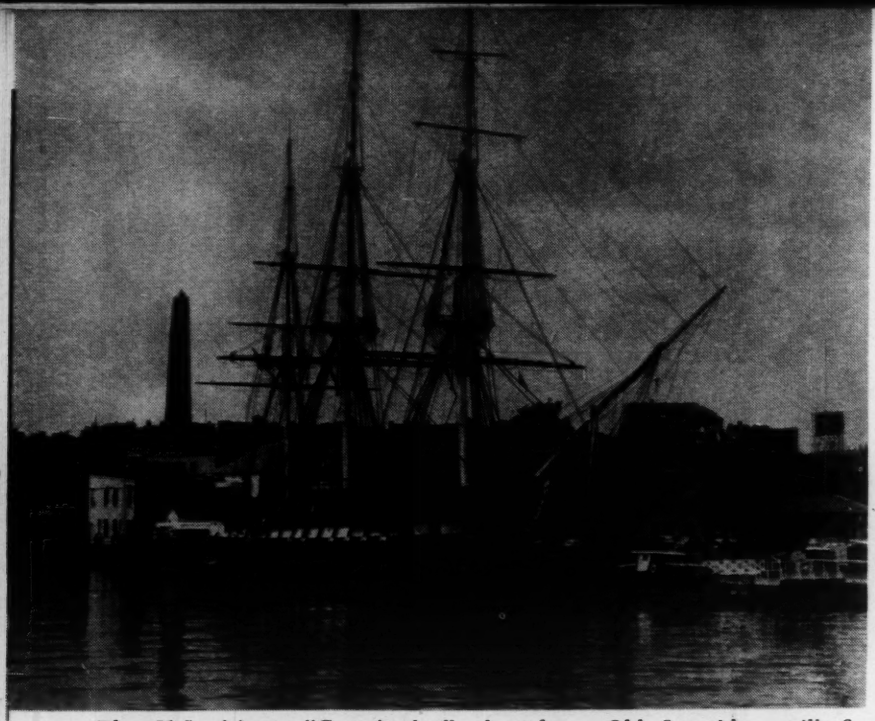
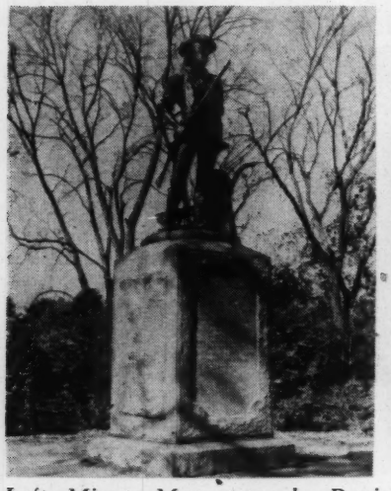
Diana Maddox (Hero), Ann Morrish (Margaret), Roberta Maxwell (Ursula). "Phthisical girls have no chance".

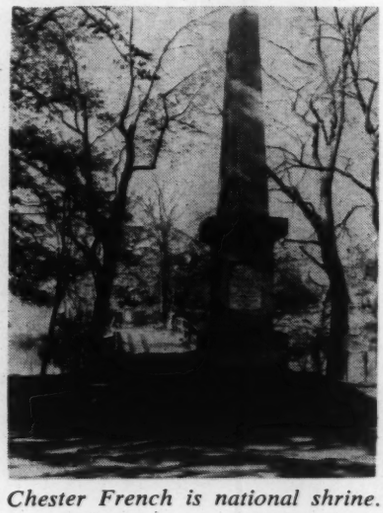
Travel



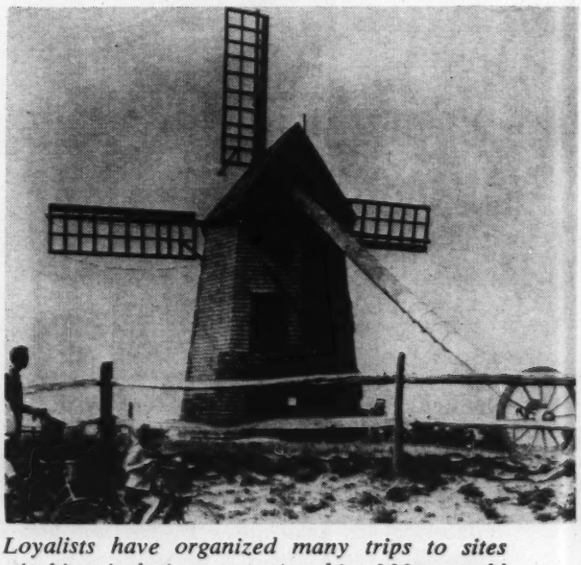
The U.S. frigate "Constitution", famed as Old Ironsides, will fire a salute to "Her Majesty's Yankees" from the Boston Navy Yard dock.

The Paul Revere statue stands in front of Old North Church. Ride will be repeated.

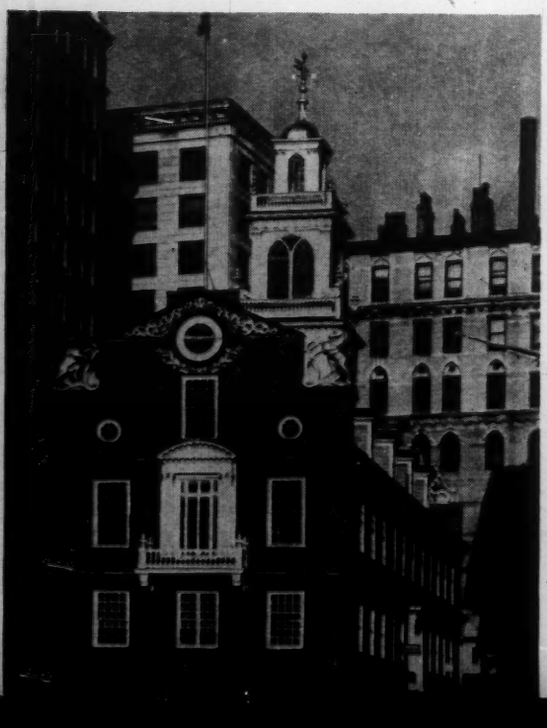




Left, Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French is national shrine. Right, a simple granite monolith marks the graves of two loyalists who were killed at this "rude bridge" in the first engagement of the war.



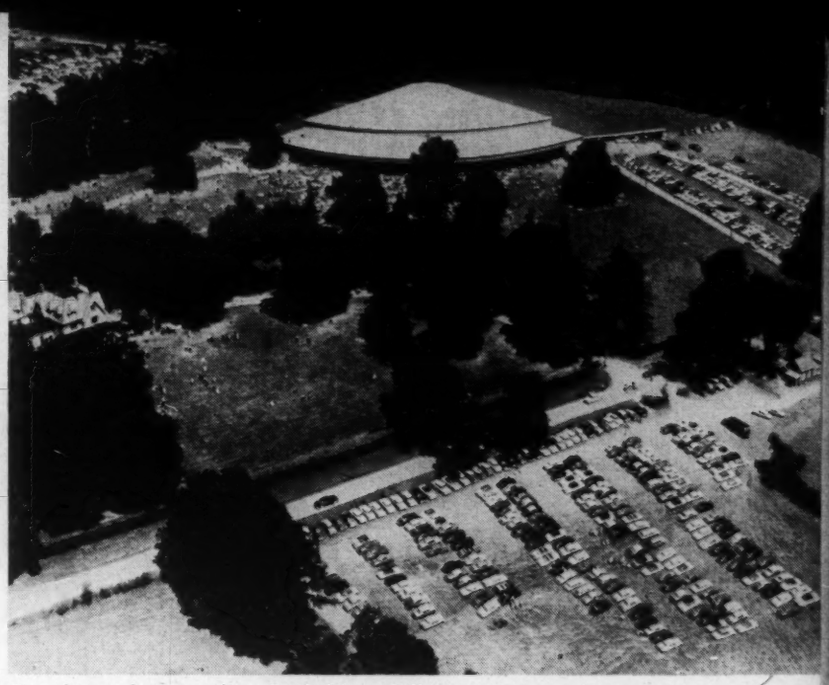
Loyalists have organized many trips to sites of historical interest. At this 200-year-old mill the stones will still grind for tourists.



The British lion and unicorn are still rampant on Boston's Old State House, one of the most beautiful city buildings.

Martha's Vineyard is a New England must. Here are the unique Gay Head Cliffs, rising 200 feet. The layers of clay are many colored.

The graceful, colonnaded steeple of Park Street Church rises above the graves of colonial great.



Tanglewood, in the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, means one of the world's great musical festivals. A general view of the setting.

"The British Are Coming": Loyalists Plan Boston Visit

by Douglas R. Oliver

COME AUTUMN, and some 500 United Empire Loyalists (members and friends) from Canada will be going back to Boston and the stirring scenes of 1775 as featured visitors over a seven-day welcome titled by their Commonwealth of Massachusetts hosts as "Fourteenth Colony Week."

The dates of this friendly pilgrimage are October 5-October 11. U.E.L. supporters participating range (in present residence) from Manitoba to the Maritimes, with the cities of Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines likely to furnish the major group representation.

Paul Revere once more will ride "The Freedom Trail" of long ago, proclaiming loudly to the crisp Fall night the warning that (once again) "The British Are Coming." A new Boston Tea Party is said to be in the making. And from her present harbor mooring station, "Old Ironsides"—long an American tourist thrill—is expected to fire some sort of a salute generally in keeping with the reunion situation but primarily—as we've been told—more out of respect for "Her Majesty's Yankees" and the redcoated regimentals their forebears once wore.

All of this is to form an integral, colorful chapter in "Yankee Homecoming" — a huge travel promotion

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

Edgartown harbor on Martha's Vineyard Island accommodates hundreds of pleasure craft. It is six miles from mainland.

Old Sturbridge Village is a re-creation of an early 18th century Massachusetts community. Grant's General Store.

Air-conditioning is more than agreeable working conditions. It's a profit-making investment and a device to curb depreciation and obsolescence.

Dollars and Cents Facts About Air-Conditioning

by Tom H. Proctor

AIR-CONDITIONING of offices and factories is no longer just a sop to better employee relations—it is now an economic necessity.

The virtues of air-conditioning for keeping employees contented is well known—the economics of air conditioning are not.

For example, you must know: the purpose of the equipment, the types available, the requirements of your building, costs on an annual basis and the increased efficiency factor necessary to make the equipment profitable.

The first point to note is that air-conditioning is not just a matter of cooling air in summer. It must also control humidity, remove dust and odors, bring in outside air, be draft-free, operate relatively quietly and distribute the air it has conditioned.

Choosing the right equipment depends on: the type and size of the building, the nature of existing facilities for heating, cooling or circulating the air, the available space for ductwork, the number of people and the time the equipment will need to be operated each day. The normal temperature range, as well as anticipated extremes, will also have to be considered.

An over-sized conditioner is not only a needless expense, but will subject the occupants to frequent and uncomfortable temperature changes. The correct size produces less temperature and humidity fluctuation, less

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Air-conditioning: What it costs, How it pays

Type of Building	Owning and Operating Costs Per sq. ft. Per Year	% of Total	Payroll Cost Per sq. ft. Per Year	% of Total	Cost of Air Conditioning Per sq. ft. Per Year	% of Total	Efficiency Increase Required To Pay For Air Conditioning
NEW HOSPITAL (Patients Area)	$5.56	10.5	$26.94	50.8	$.76	1.4	2.8%
EXISTING HOSPITAL	4.76	9.0	26.94	51.2	.83	1.6	3.1%
NEW INDUSTRIAL	1.92	4.2	36.10	79.3	.46	1.0	1.3%
EXISTING INDUSTRIAL	1.33	2.9	36.10	80.1	.55	1.2	1.5%
NEW OFFICE (Owner Occupied)	2.91	4.1	66.00	92.3	.56	.8	.85%
EXISTING OFFICE	2.07	2.9	66.00	93.2	.68	1.0	1.0%
NEW SCHOOL (Classroom Area)	2.21	23.7	6.52	70.1	.26	2.8	4.0%
NEW DEPARTMENT STORE	2.25	13.5	10.00	60.0	.41	2.5	4.1%
EXISTING DEPARTMENT STORE	1.74	10.7	10.00	61.8	.45	2.8	4.5%

(Courtesy: Honeywell Controls Limited

Air-conditioning costs are small in terms of total charges for owning, equipping and operating most buildings on an annual basis. To make it pay, only slight increases in the overall employee output—or efficiency—are necessary.

A distinguished year... 1883

The world's first international cantilever bridge, completed in 1883, linked Canada and the U.S.A. at Niagara Falls.

The First International Cantilever Bridge, Niagara Falls

Painted for The Seagram Collection by Robert C. Thomson

A distinguished whisky

Another notable achievement in 1883 was the creation, by Joseph E. Seagram, master distiller, of the distinguished Canadian rye whisky, Seagram's "83". Generations of Canadians since 1883 have enjoyed the distinctive flavour and bouquet of this fine whisky, and have made it a favourite for every gracious occasion.

Seagram's "83" Canadian Whisky

Say **Seagram's** *and be* **Sure**

For reprints of this painting, suitable for framing write Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.

Books

by Robertson Davies

Dr. Johnson: Triumph of spirit.

The Urge to Be Rational

Twentieth century minds can gain much from those of the eighteenth, not merely culture or amusement but a conviction that there is no substitute for good sense.

REASON WAS AN ABSTRACTION much in vogue in the Eighteenth Century, just as Science is an abstraction much admired now, but it would be as rash to label one an Age of Reason as it would be to call the other an Age of Science. Many of the best minds in the eighteenth century *hoped* to be reasonable. Good sense was the star by which they steered. How far they wandered from their course is discussed in an excellent book by one of the best living judges of English literature, F. L. Lucas, called *The Search For Good Sense.*

Do not suppose that because Mr. Lucas tells a tale of failure that this is a debunking book. To be wholly reasonable is probably not a characteristic of vigorous or original minds. And do not think that because Mr. Lucas is a distinguished Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University Reader in English, that this is one of those bludgeon-like books with which scholars belabour one another. It is for the general educated reader, for you and me, to entertain us and make us think.

It is a discussion of four notable men of the Eighteenth Century—Dr. Samuel Johnson, Lord Chesterfield, James Boswell, and Oliver Goldsmith. Each strove for Reason in his own way, Johnson because he truly admired it, Chesterfield because he thought it a system by which a man might live admirably, Boswell because it was a bulwark against his unstable character, and Goldsmith because it was the intellectual fashion of his time. Each failed to attain any remarkable measure of it, Johnson because he was too passionate and neurotic, Chesterfield because he was too cold-hearted to test anything very far, Boswell because he was a romantic, and Goldsmith because he was at once too mercurial and too sweet-natured for its asperities. Doubtless they all thought they had it.

In a wise and understanding study of Johnson, Mr. Lucas brings out with unusual clarity the two factions that warred in the breast of that great man. Johnson had splendid good sense, which worked within a frame of classical education. But Johnson was also a sick man all his life, with tuberculosis of the lymphatic system, partial blindness, and a repertoire of nervous tics and twitches which suggest a variety of ills both functional and psychological. His excellent good sense, his powers of reason and his benevolence represent the triumph of his spirit, his uncouth dirtiness and his melancholia were the breaches through which the enemy made itself apparent.

Johnson feared madness; there is reason to think that he may have had himself beaten (by Mrs. Thrale) because beating was thought to be good for lunacy. To fear madness is not, of course, to be mad; the insane do not think themselves so; but to fear madness is to be greatly perturbed. That Johnson, living with so many dark things inside him, emerges as a man of eminent sanity is testimony of his lifelong devotion to the ideal of reason, or, as he might have preferred to call it, good sense.

Chesterfield was not a man of this monumental character. He was a systemizer, and in Mr. Lucas' opinion he was an educator—for educating can be an itch, a predilection and a mania, like avarice or lust. He was confident that good conduct could be produced by adherence to a system of rules, and he was ready to expound the rules. He did so, as we know, in letters to his natural son, Philip Stanhope, and to another Philip Stanhope, a cousin who was his godson. And to his grandsons. And to the son of his friend Dayrolles, to Edward Eliot, to Lord Huntingdon, to Lord Bolingbroke, and to innumerable ladies at Bath. Chesterfield was a merciless lecturer, teacher and bore; the remarkable thing about him is the cold, heartless, formal nonsense that he chose to teach.

What he taught was reason, in the sense that all his conclusions are reached by a process of gritty generalizing upon his observation and experience. But as he saw life through the same green spectacles that he sought to fix on the noses of others, it may be said that nothing entered his ken for which he was not prepared; his temperament could not apprehend anything contrary to its own desires. His life and his doctrine were eminently reasonable, but at the price of much that makes life great, and sweet, to better men.

Boswell we know well, nowadays; he is one of the best documented people in lit-

Boswell: A neurotic passion.

erature. He had a mania for preserving his experiences in the form of diaries and journals; there was something neurotic about his passion for recording. He had a genius for it, too; his eye for a scene, his ear for the cadences of other people's speech, his instinct for the revealing gesture and detail, are truly wonderful. It is to this that we owe his great portrait of Johnson—who lives far more vividly now in Boswell's pages than he does in his own works.

But as a man Boswell was a mess. He could not control his wish to shine, and this led him to such follies as amusing a whole theatre by imitating farmyard animals from his seat in the pit. He was pitifully vain, and despicably a snob and a toady. He was a boozer of alarming assiduity. His behaviour with women was irresponsible and clownish; he was as lecherous as a sparrow; he was a lamentable husband. His temperament yawed violently between exaltation and despair. Yet he had his great gift, and he could get and hold the friendship of great men. Perhaps, like many another diarist, he has recorded the worst of himself, but it is hard to make even this excuse for him; too many contemporary records show him to have been a fool in his public behaviour and a rattle-brained egotist in his personal relations. But he seems to have been oddly lovable.

Goldsmith, too, put his worst foot forward in company. Mr. Lucas obviously likes him, but of late Goldsmith has come in for some hard criticism, and not long ago Sir Harold Nicolson wrote of him as nothing better than a blarneying, third-rate Irish crook. This is grieving to someone who, like myself, cannot withstand the caressing beauty of Goldsmith's prose. Can a man who wrote so well have been evil? Possibly, but it is unthinkable that he can have been bad company.

Mr. Lucas has one oddity of judgment in his consideration of Goldsmith; he does not admire his plays. With this I must dissent. I have acted in both of them, and I can testify that as lines to speak, only Shakespeare's are better than Goldsmith's; they enfold and bless the tongue like the very finest Irish whiskey. Sometimes I have wondered if, in that much-undervalued play *The Good-Natur'd Man*, Goldsmith did not draw on his friend Boswell for the character of Tom Lofty. "I have his letter about me; I'll read it to you. *(Taking out a large bundle.)* That's from Paoli of Corsica, that from the Marquis of Squilachi.—Have you a mind to see a letter from Count Poniatowski, now King of Poland?–Honest Pon!" Is not that the genuine accent of Corsica Boswell? Honest Pon, indeed!

What does Mr. Lucas conclude from these examinations of four characters from the Age of Reason? Here are his own words: "Twentieth century minds can gain from those of the eighteenth not merely

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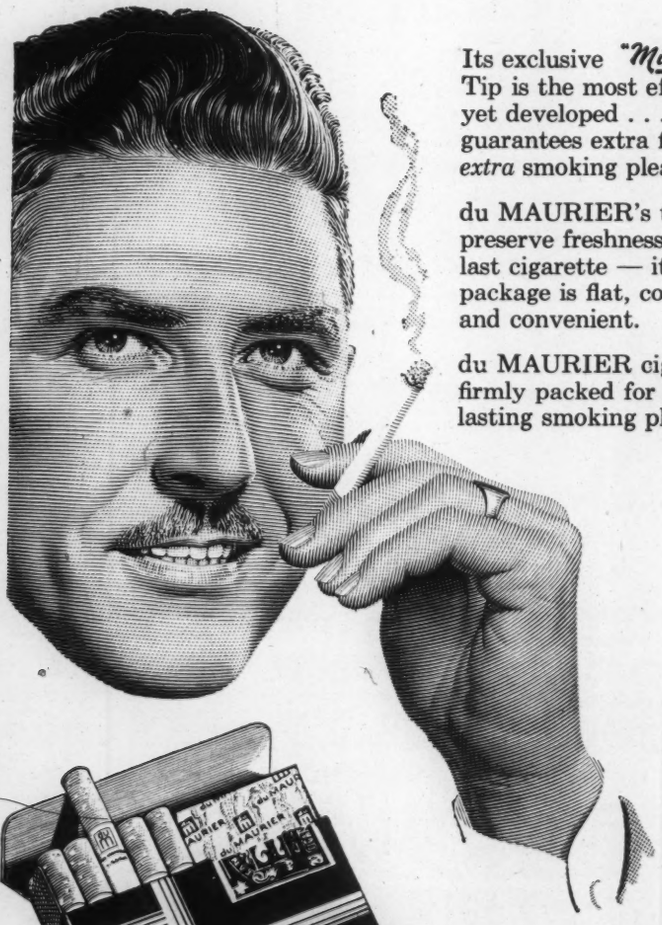

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amusement, not merely culture, but also a stronger conviction that, even if there may be other qualities more engaging, or valuable, in the individual, there is yet (especially if we think of the common good) no substitute for good sense. None. Our age suffers from too much knowledge, too much frenzy, too little judgment. To be rational in anything is great praise."

The Search For Good Sense, by F. L. Lucas—pp. 349 & index—*British Books*—$5.50

Barbaric Heroes

Land Without Justice, by Milovan Djilas —An Autobiography of His Youth—pp. 357, index, end-paper map, introduction and notes by William Jovanovich—*Longmans, Green—$6.75.*

SOMEWHERE in Rebecca West's *Black Lamb and Gray Falcon,* her magnificent book about Yugoslavia, she says that in Montenegro every man is a hero. *Land Without Justice* produces the evidence to support this view but qualifies the idea of heroism with the adjective "barbaric". This is a strange, compelling and in some respects a frightening book. Its author, Milovan Djilas, formerly second-in-command to Tito, is at present in prison for his searching criticism of the Communist oligarchy.

The book was written before *The New Class* and is the story of the life of his family in Montenegro–"the story of a family may be the portrait in miniature of a land"—from his childhood to his eighteenth year. It is a kind of life so foreign to us that it is as if some splendidly articulate savage from a primitive society had sat down and written a prose epic. What Rebecca West discerned

Milovan Djilas: Born knowing.

through the intuitive gifts that make her so amazing a reporter and writer, Djilas was born knowing. "There is much that is murky and unfathomable," he says, "in the soul of our people—simple, heroic, poor and honorable as they are. Constant wars, burning, massacres, plundering, despotism, and exploitation, every kind of violence and cruelty, all went on and on and begot manliness and heroism, but also many other things. Man is not simple, even when he is of one piece. That piece has many corners and sides."

This book brilliantly illustrates all this. It has been translated by an American university professor who must remain anonymous. F.A.R.

For the Record

The Stratford Festival, photographs with introduction by Herbert Whittaker–*Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

THE FIRM of Clarke, Irwin continues its record of the Canadian Stratford with this volume of photographs, covering all the seasons from 1953-57. The Governor-General's fine speech at the cornerstone-laying of the permanent theatre is reprinted here, and a swift and glowing conspectus of the five seasons is provided by Herbert Whittaker. The book admirably fulfils its purpose of recalling past work, and is a worthy addition to the small but growing shelf of books which record the work of the Canadian theatre. S.M.

Books Received

Mayor Watching and other pleasures (Philip Hamburger) — *Clarke, Irwin — $4.25.*

A Cold Blooded Business (S/L A E. Haarer)—*Burns & MacEachern—$3.75.*

Edward Tennyson Reed (Shane Leslie)—*British Books—$5.50.*

Schubert (Maurice J. E. Brown)—*Macmillan—$5.75.*

Made for Man (A. P. Herbert)—*Ryerson —$3.00.*

The Art of Travel (Henry James)—*Doubleday—$6.25.*

Darwin's Century (Loren Eiseley)—*Doubleday—$5.75.*

The Strange Countess (Edgar Wallace)—*Harlequin—$0.35.*

Steele of the Royal Mounted (Jas. O. Curwood)—*Harlequin—$0.35.*

Four Existentialist Theologians (Will Herberg)—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

The Centenarians (Gilbert Phelps)—*British Books—$3.50.*

Australian Verse (edit. J. Thompson, K. Slessor & R. G. Howarth)—*Penguin—$0.70.*

Body and Mind in Western Thought (Joan Wynn Reeves)—*Penguin (Pelican)—$0.95.*

The Travels of Marco Polo (R. E. Latham) —*Penguin—$0.70.*

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Conditioning

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

frequent cycling of the equipment with a consequent reduction in power consumption and wear. An under-size conditioner will simply prove unable to cope with the needs.

Unless the system of control switches is efficient and sufficiently adaptable, effective air-conditioning is impossible. It may be necessary to adjust the controls to compensate for outside extremes, or for that matter, temporary changes in any of the factors affecting the level of air-conditioning required—the controls must be flexible enough to meet varying needs.

Proper wiring is essential for protection against shock hazard and all units should be adequately grounded. This means that no air conditioning unit should be plugged into an ordinary lighting circuit outlet. Partial re-wiring or completely new wiring circuits may be necessary to accommodate your air-conditioning equipment. Some building owners install separate electrical control panels with a separate master control switch. In certain areas where equipment is not intended for year-round use this permits operation on power through a "demand meter" at lower rates.

Air-conditioning equipment falls into three main classifications: (1) self-contained window units, (2) "package" units, and (3) central plant units.

The window air-conditioners range from half to two-ton capacity, while package units generally are from three to 25-ton capacity. Central plant units can be tailor-made up to thousands of tons of cooling capacity. (One ton of air-conditioning capacity is equivalent to the cooling effect of one ton of ice over a 24-hour period, starting and ending at 32 degrees F. For rating purposes, this is usually converted to B.T.U.'s per hour.)

The useful life of equipment varies by type. For the window air-conditioners, it is considered to be about eight years; for package units, 15 years; and for central systems, up to 30 years.

The variety of air-conditioning equipment available may prove to be confusing, even to the most astute buyer. Air-conditioning is an engineering science, not a trade. Competent professional assistance to assess your requirements is the surest way to get satisfactory service.

The window air-conditioner is often the most logical and economical solution to the cooling needs of a single room or office. Manufacturers provide charts which simplify the problem of selecting the proper size. These charts rate the heat-producing potential of the factors which affect the temperature of a room. The results are expressed in B.T.U.'s and related to the capacity of window air-conditioners. The factors taken into account are: windows, number, area, direction of exposure, shaded or unshaded; walls, inside, or if outside, direction of exposure; ceiling, whether under an insulated, or non-insulated roof, or if there is another floor above; floor, whether at ground level or higher up in the building, or if over a heated or unheated basement. The number of people normally using the area to be air-conditioned is also taken into consideration along with any other heat sources such as lighting or other electrical equipment.

Window air-conditioners can usually be mounted half in and half out of, or flush either inside or outside, the room. Where possible, they should be installed on the shady side of the building. Where this is impractical, an awning or shade will improve cooling efficiency.

A recent development is a portable model which can be moved from room to room. It weighs less than 100 pounds, comes complete with an adjustable window frame mount to fit windows up to 40 inches wide.

All room air-conditioners are equipped with filters which remove much of the dust and lint from the air. These filters should be inspected periodically and cleaned or replaced as required, depending upon local conditions. Dust-laden filters hinder the flow of air and reduce the efficiency of the conditioner.

Window air-conditioners require little attention from the standpoint of maintenance: occasional oiling of the fan motor and removal of dust from the condenser and evaporator coils.

A mean difference of ten degrees between outside and inside temperatures should be the objective. Furthermore, the best types are able to maintain temperatures inside the room with a range of 2 degrees F., while even the least efficient will permit only a fluctuation of 4 degrees F.

For larger areas, the package unit is likely to be the answer. Ductwork will be repaired for draft-free air distribution with this type of equipment. An air duct to the outside should also be connected, to bring in fresh air. Available headroom is an important consideration.

For all major installations, central plant systems can be tailored to meet requirements. Such a system is capable of maintaining pre-determined conditions within a building, year-round, regardless of outside weather conditions.

There are sound economic reasons for installing air-conditioning, but despite the advantages, many building owners have shied away from air conditioning equipment because of what they considered to be its high cost of ownership and operation. However, since the installation cost is directly related to the quality of the equipment and the physical conditions in the building, it is the annual owning and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"TOOK THE FAMILY to the cottage," said Bob. "It's nice. So quiet. No stupid hooting of horns at night."

"Your cop does his job then," I suggested. "If you have one, that is."

"Don't need cops," Bob laughed, "but there's a teaser for you in our drive up. The first fifteen miles we only averaged forty. The next few ninths of the total distance was quite a bit faster. That left a seventh of the total distance and I did it faster still. It's well over a hundred miles to the cottage, and I averaged just fifty-six the whole way."

"What d'you mean by 'a few ninths'?" I asked doubtfully.

"Exact whole number of ninths," he replied, "and for each of those last two stretches I averaged whole numbers of miles per hour."

Bob wouldn't risk really crazy speeds with his family in the car, but perhaps it's as well there were no cops up there! What was his average speed for that final seventh of the run? (79)

Thanks for an idea to: J. Waldof, Toronto.

Answer on Page 40.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

TRUE OR FALSE? Widely published as the shortest game ever played between masters, the following gamelet has been repudiated as simply the product of analysis between the principals.

White: A. Gibaud, Black: M. Lazard. 1.P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2.Kt-Q2, P-K4; 3.PxP, Kt-Kt5; 4.P-KR3? Kt-K6! 5.Resigns.

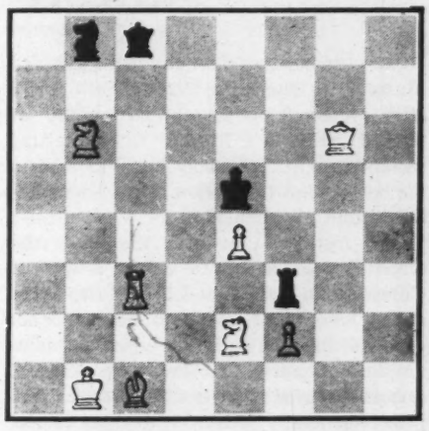
In any case, the basic idea has since inspired the following:

White: W. Veitch, Black: J. Penrose. 1.P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2.P-QB4, P-K3; 3.Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 4. P-KKt3, PxP; 5.QKt-Q2, P-B4; 6.PxP, BxP; 7.B-Kt2, BxPch! 8.Kx-B, Kt-Kt5ch; 9.K-K1 (If K-Kt1, Q-Kt3ch), Kt-K6! 10.Resigns (If Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 11.Q-Kt4, Kt-B7ch etc.).

White: J. A. Fuller, Black: S. Schroeder. 1.P-K4, P-QB4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.P-Q4, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-B3; 5.Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6.B-KKt5, KKt-Q2; 7.Kt-Q5, P-QR3; 8.P-QKt4! P-KR3? 9.Kt-K6! Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 196 (Gugel). Key, 1.Kt(7)-B5.

Problem No. 197, by F. Fleck. White mates in two. (8+4)



Get Your Teeth Into It

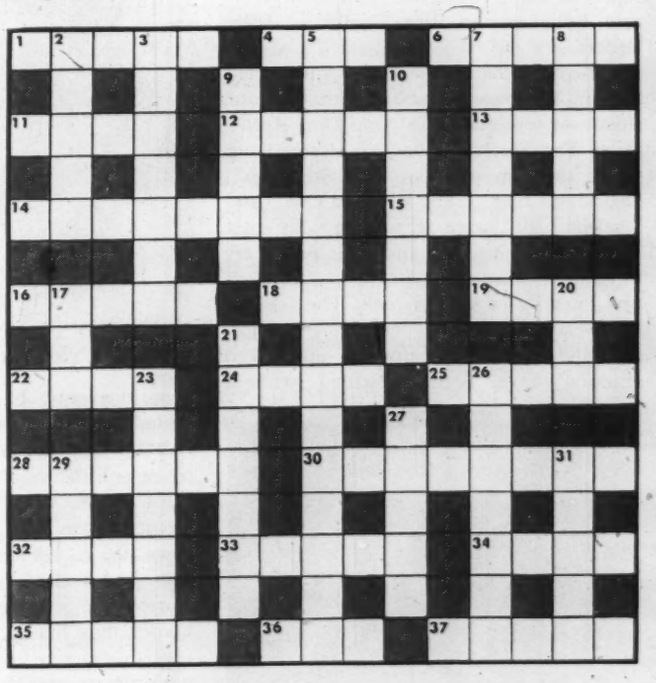
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 37. It's not true they bite. (5, 5)
4, 35. Just look at that canine! (3-5)
6 See 35.
11, 18. Vegetable that puts Mabel in a false position. (4, 4)
12 One puts 35, 6 on this to 33 the 37. (5)
13 The . . . the public prosecutor (4)
14 Can it give a pale tint? (3-5)
15 To make this kind of money one must get around the law. (6)
16 What the 23 might extract a moral from. (5)
18 See 11
19 34s. (4)
22 See 36.
24 Ache all over. (4)
25 The M.P. finishes what's left of the 35 when 34ed. (5)
28 Yet one needs keys to play this kind of music on the piano. (6)
30 He might be good for public relations. (8)
32 Against finishing the Italian wine? (4)
33 See 12. (5)
34 The 23 needs this to get into his profession. (4)
35, 6,. For sticking in 1, 37? (5, 5)
35, 7. Both must be cut for a good appearance. (5, 3, 4)
36, 22. Sick and brought up? How rude! (3-4)
37 See 1.

DOWN

2 A libidinous person needs one to start with. (5)
3 A P.C.'s aria made a name for this operatic police chief. (7)
5 As the 23 in Shaw's play might have said—without an X-ray. (3, 5, 3, 4)
7 See 35.
8 Taint the same as it looks. (5)
9 English upper-class, so to speak, vessel? (1-4)
10, 20. Something to munch wi' egg? We hardly think so. (7, 3)
17 This shouldn't take more than three-quarters of an hour. (3)
17 This shouldn't take more than three-quarters of an hour. (3)
20 See 10.
21 TITUP (7)
23 It tends to upset him if you are 10, 20. (7)
26 Trump Ethel's ace, Bertram, please, and cramp Edward's style. (hidden) (7)
27 Crown out of shape. (5)
31 A little bird told me who changed the towel. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS
1 Brahms
4 Arrested
10 Lightship
11 Plaid
12 Obeys
13, 31. All in all
15 Nips
17 Fitter
18 Sweet pea
21 Ridicule
23 Pariah
26 Nana
28 Who
29 Stern
31 See 13
32 Spearmint
33 Lambskin
34 Margin

DOWN
1 Bill of fare
2 Augmented
3 Matisse
5 Rip
6 Expense
7 Tramp
8 Dido
9 Cheap
14 Laws
16 Washington
19 Prize-ring
20 Blow
22 Charles
24 Austria
25, 30. Cover-girl
27 Alarm
30 See 25
32 Ski (446)

The Lively Arts

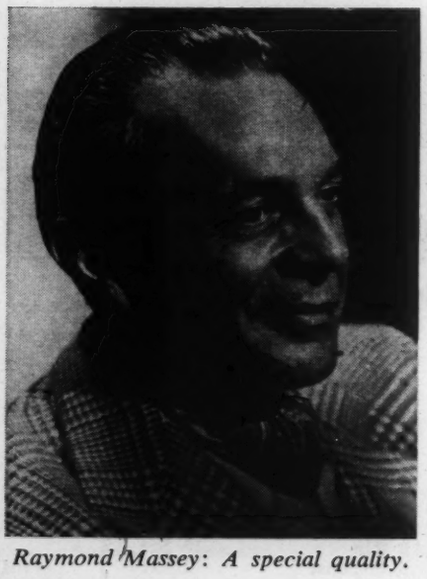
by Mary Lowrey Ross

"Naked Feeling"

DURING HIS RECENT Toronto visit Raymond Massey, in discussing *Now That April's Here,* referred to its special quality of "naked emotion". It was an interesting comment and it probably helps to explain the curious local reception of the Klenman-Davidson-Callaghan film.

The truth is that over the years the screen has managed to create a sort of Comstockian code aimed at the display of naked emotion. Feeling, to be made acceptable, has had to be disguised as melodrama, or fantasy, or comedy. As a result, certain patterns were set, and have been pretty generally adhered to ever since. Young love was the adolescent Mickey Rooney in comic anguish over his latest girl friend. Bereavement was Snow White, laid up in her lovely glass casket. Social rejection was Red Skelton in a hired dress suit. Religion was Bing Crosby in Holy Orders.

I mention these examples because they deal in Hollywood fashion with the four situations represented in *Now That April's Here*. The Morley Callaghan stories from which the film derives—"Silk Stockings", "Rocking Chair", "The Rejected One", and "A Sick Call", were all written with great candor and insight, and the producers have been unusually faithful to the mood and integrity of the originals. The feelings that spring from love, bereavement, rejection and spiritual questioning—all "naked emotion"—have been presented without disguise or indirection. As a result, many people have met them with a sort of uneasy disbelief, very much as the crowd surrounding the Emperor met the comment of the boy in the fairy tale. "But he hasn't any clothes on."



Raymond Massey: A special quality.

Actually, we have lived with Hollywood fantasy for so long that we tend to accept it as reality and to reject as fantasy any reality that finds its way to the screen. Thus the homes in *Now That April's Here,* with their affronting familiarity, produced a curious sense of strangeness when presented on the screen. Or possibly, of resentment, the feeling that there are enough little vestibules and mean staircases in the world without going to the movies to see them. Presently, too, one receives the added shock of realizing that the lives and feelings of the people in these stories are exactly as authentic as the houses they live in; and it is at this point that the picture parts company for good with almost any Hollywood film you have ever seen.

Judy Welch in "Silk Stockings".

For the actions of the characters have exactly the quality, at once capricious and consistent, of human behavior almost anywhere outside the rigid fantasies of the screen. Stories and characters move very much as life moves, developing against their natural background out of their own needs and emotions. The boy in "Silk Stockings" falls in love with the landlady's daughter, and loses her beyond recovery. The widower in "The Rocking Chair" tries to create a sense of resurrection out of his bereavement by buying the rocking-chair his wife had longed for in her life time. The girl in "The Rejected One" stumbles into the alien world of the boy who loves her and is tactfully and ruthlessly rejected by his family. The priest in "A Sick Call" visits a desperately sick young wife and must solve as best he can the conflict between faith and human love. These are the stories, and perhaps the miracle, to borrow from Dr. Johnson, isn't that they have been well done but that they should ever have been done at all.

Morley Callaghan: Candor, insight.

Actually, they have been extremely well done. There have been certain changes and extensions, and while these have tended to diffuse the action they haven't altered the mood or destroyed the feeling of the original stories. There have also been exaggerations and over-emphases—e.g. the adolescent hero in "Silk Stockings" whose performance, though generally effective, reminded one at moments of an Andy Hardy characterization as it might have been played by the late James Dean. I felt, too, that if I had been directing "The Rejected One" (for if you scratch a movie goer or a movie critic you will always find a movie director) I would have cut off several inches of Mamie's hair, reduced her earrings by half, and left more of the actual characterization to the acting talent of Nancy Lou Gill. It would have been in very good hands.

Well, as everyone knows, the business of entertainment is to take you out of yourself and the producer who tries to turn his audience inwards and face it by familiar and often painful emotions is running a fearful risk. It is a risk worth taking however, for the movements of the human spirit provide their own special action, often far more absorbing than the conventional violence or mere busyness of the screen.

Insurance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The trend to mutualization is an outgrowth of a fear that Canadian insurance companies might be taken over by foreign interests. Work on changing the structure of insurance companies to prevent this was begun several years ago by the then minister of finance, Walter Harris at the urging of the federal superintendent of insurance, K. R. MacGregor. But the biggest impetus came from the Gordon Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

The Gordon Commission found that while foreign ownership was "not particularly" large there was danger from foreign interests. The Commission suggested that "appropriate action be taken" and that Ottawa should review legislation governing capitalization and share ownership in the light of taxation and death duties.

The result was passage late last year of Section 90A of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act. This section places restrictions on the transfer of shares and the election of officers and also sets out a procedure whereby an insurance company may buy up its own shares, or "mutualize".

Under the terms of this section a company must obtain the approval of both shareholders and participating policyholders on terms of mutualization, including the price to be paid for voting stock, as well as the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance and the Treasury Board. An important provision of the legislation is that neither the shareholder nor the company is subject to income tax in connection with payment for shares.

The value of mutualization as a protection against foreign "raiding" is evident —with no outstanding capitalization and control nominally in the hands of the participating policyholders there is nothing to raid—the danger is that it may succeed too well.

Probably the most ambitious raid against a Canadian insurance company was the 1950 attempt by a New York group to gain control of the giant Sun Life. This group bid the company's stock to $1,575 a share from $800 in a matter of weeks. The object of their attack was to obtain control of Sun's vast undistributed profits.

This attempt failed. But a smaller-scale attempt to buy control of the Dominion Life Assurance Co. last year succeeded. Dominion was bought by Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind. In the process of obtaining control, the price of the company's stock soared to $1,975 a share from $900.

(While such sharp gains might seem to benefit stockholders, the reverse is often the case. Raiding groups are interested in acquiring control, not establishing a fair valuation of the company's stock. Consequently, estates holding artificially inflated stocks would be subject to unreal tax demands.)

The possible importance of who controls insurance companies is illustrated by the role they play in the Canadian economy.

About 80 life insurance companies operate in Canada. Of these 31 are owned and operated as Canadian companies and share about 70 per cent of the total business. There are 35 U.S. owned companies, 31 U.K. owned firms and three European.

Assets held by these companies to guarantee contracts totalled more than $6 billion in 1956 and provide one of the most important sources of capital investment. Of this amount, about $2 billion was invested in bonds and debentures in Canada; another $2 billion in mortgage loans; $270 million in policy loans; $221 million in stocks (including $90 million non-Canadian); $183 million in real estate; and $137 million in other assets.

In 1956, life insurance investments in Canada accounted for about 50 per cent of Canadian corporate bonds outstanding; 25 per cent of municipal bonds; seven per cent of Government of Canada market securities and 35 per cent of mortgages.

In addition, insurance companies returned almost $425 million in 1957 in proceeds from insurance policies, endowments and annuities.

Obviously, the way insurance companies conduct themselves, what investments they make and what policies they decide upon, are important to Canada's economy. A change as fundamental as mutualization could produce changes in operation.

For example, when a company mutualizes it becomes, in effect, a type of co-operative. The assets belong to the policyholders who operate the company through the directors they choose and the management.

In operation, mutuals have some advantages. They do not pay corporation taxes on what would otherwise be profits in a joint stock company and policyholders do not pay income tax on their "profits". For these reasons, mutuals sometimes have a competitive advantage over joint stock companies and can provide some types of insurance at less overall cost.

Not all policyholders, however, have a say in running a mutual company. Only those who put investment money into a mutual, that is those who buy participating policies, have a vote.

In this sense there is no change from a **joint stock company. But there is an** important difference in the way investment exercises control. In a joint stock firm, a shareholder exercises voting power in proportion to his investment. In a mutual company, however, only one vote is attached to each participating policy. The smallest individual policy ranks with the largest and the smallest group policy with the largest—each has only one vote.

This difference could make selection of directors—and control by shareholders —much less positive than in a joint stock company.

There are two factors involved here: When an investor buys voting stock of a company he is concerned about the value of the company as an investment. If he thinks the company is being mismanaged he can organize other investors, who have a similar interest, and give management at least a jolt. But when most people buy insurance they think of it as just that: the investment aspects are of secondary importance. In short, the difference in voting power means exchanging investment money for policyholder money. It means cutting out the competent investor for a policyholder whose primary interest is not investment.

Elimination of shareholders and their "watchdog" value has given rise to a number of fears about mutuals.

The most extreme fear—or accusation —is that mutualization is just a way for those in control to draw a big chunk of cash from the treasury and at the same time virtually guarantee that they will keep control.

The thinking runs like this: Suppose an insurance company which is largely influenced, or controlled, by one family or group (the Gooderham estate in the case of Manufacturers Life, the Macdonald family in Confederation Life) decides to mutualize. These large shareholders will be able to sell voting control and at the same time remove any fear that they may lose actual control. Policyholders will keep on sending in their proxies giving present management their votes (if they even bother to send them in) and there won't be any bothersome investors trying to figure out how things could be done better.

Fortunately, the record of the past argues against the supposition that mutual companies will act irresponsibly or to the detriment of policyholders. But it is also true that an important degree of outside influence is lost when a company mutualizes.

How the loss will be made up—or if it will—is up to both management and the new owners. Management could do much by maintaining the highest ethical standards and, equally important now, showing the new owners their rights and responsibilities.

Gold & Dross

Financing a big newspaper—Canadian metal-making industry — Two favorite security types—An expanding market.

Star Preferred

Please express your views on Toronto Star Limited participating preferred stock.—J. H., Kingston.

Toronto Star Limited participating preferred is part of an issue of 60,000 shares $50 par value preferred, some of which is participating and some convertible. Both classes may be considered as one for purposes of discussion.

The Star company publishes the Toronto Daily Star and the Star Weekly. It is a new company formed to purchase the assets of the Atkinson Charitable Foundation in which ownership of the properties was formerly vested.

The capitalization of the new company is distinguished by the amount of senior financing it reflects. Outstanding are $10 million 5½ first mortgage bonds, $3.5 million six per cent debentures, 60,000 shares of preferred, and 500,000 shares of common. Interest requirements on the bonds and debentures aggregate $760,000 a year; dividend requirements on the preferred $180,000 a year.

Earnings of predecessor companies for the year ended Sept. 30, 1957, totalled $2,621,950 from which interest of $760,000 would have been deducted if the bonds and debentures had then been outstanding. This would have left $1,861,950 from which depreciation of $887,853 would have been deducted, leaving net earnings before taxes of $974,097. Taxes would have whittled this down to about $500,000 or 2¾ times dividend requirements of $180,000 on the preferred. This, it might be noted, is sufficient coverage to give the preferred a high investment rating.

Deduction of $180,000 from $500,000 leaves $320,000 available for the 500,000 shares of common or more than 60 cents a share. However, common dividends and the chance of implementation of the participating feature on the preferred appear to be many years away since the retirement of the bonds and debentures has to be provided for—partially at least.

The $320,000 figure can be modified in the light of the existence of a debt of $2.5 million which The Star Limited incurred in connection with labor agreements of predecessor companies. This debt will probably be funded and interest charges on it would knock something off the amount available for preferred and for common. Its retirement, too, must be taken into consideration.

Figures have to be interpreted so it might be noted in connection with the Star that depreciation allowances appear to be more than adequate for the rate at which capital assets of the type it uses are consumed or rendered obsolete.

It should also be remembered that the above calculations have been developed on the basis of 1957 earnings, which are not necessarily a criterion of the present.

From the longer term, it should be noted that we live in a sales-promotion economy and the printed word is the dominant form for business to communicate with its customers.

Canadian Metals

How do you rate the metal-making industry?—B.C., Hamilton.

The metal-makers of Canada — steel, nickel, copper, aluminum and lead — are closely integrated with this country's prospects. They occupy a unique niche in the economy and will unquestionably establish new records of accomplishment as world markets undergo further growth.

One can best realize the significant contribution of metal making to the economy by considering that corporations in the industry account for 20 per cent of total dividend distributions by all Canadian public companies.

Steel is the cheapest of metals although the greatest from a tonnage standpoint. Canada has four basic steel producers with a combined capacity of about 5.5 million tons a year. Production has slipped to around 80 per cent of capacity but long term prospects for growth are outstanding. The steel makers are The Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Foundries & Steel, Algoma Steel and Dominion Steel & Coal.

There are three nickel makers in this country, with International Nickel away out in front. Nickel output has been cut back but International Nickel is bringing new mines into production in northern Manitoba on the theory that the availability of metal, which has been in short

supply until recently, will generate new uses. The other nickel producers are Falconbridge and Sherritt Gordon.

The nickel makers also produce copper, which occurs in nickel-copper ores. Producing copper on a large scale from gold-copper ores is Noranda Mines, which is also in metal processing via the subsidiary, Canada Wire & Cable, and other companies. The price of copper looks as though it might have reached its low.

In lead and zinc making there is Consolidated Smelters, a huge successful operation, whose long-term future is provided for via the Pine Point orebodies, said to be the most extensive lead-zinc deposit in the world. Making zinc and copper is a company astride the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border: Hudson Bay Mines at Flin Flon.

The current outlook for lead and zinc is darkened by American producers' wishes for protection against foreign competition. The U.S. may, however, ultimately be forced to beg for Canadian metal and the long-term outlook for companies with strong ore reserves is interesting.

This country boasts two producers of aluminum — a light metal whose consumption traditionally doubles each decade. Aluminum Ltd., through subsidiaries, makes metal in Quebec and in British Columbia, in both cases treating imported ores with electrical power from this country's waters. The British Columbia operation is especially interesting in view of its adjacency to the California market.

The other aluminum producer is Canadian British Aluminum at Baie Comeau, Que. This is a new project with a good market in prospect for it in the demands from its parent British company.

Debentures vs Preferred

I am trying to brush up my knowledge of financial affairs and am somewhat confused by the distinction between debentures and preferred stock. They look to be basically the same type of security; yet, there must be some reason for companies issuing and investors buying one against the other. Could you clarify? — K.F., Halifax.

A debenture is an unsecured debt obligation of a company whereas a preferred stock has a somewhat different legal aspect.

The distinction between debentures and preferred has been heightened in this era of high corporate income taxes. Debenture interest is a charge against operations and it is an expense which is charged up before taxes. Dividends on preferred stocks come out of profits after taxes. Thus there is considerable difference in the position of a company which raises $10 million via an issue of debentures as against preferred stock.

Assuming a rate of 6% interest or dividends in the case of the debentures

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Ask your investment dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending August 31, 1958, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares Cumulative Redeemable	60 cents per share
Class "A" Shares	10 cents per share
Class "B" Shares	10 cents per share

The dividend will be payable September 2, 1958, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 6th day of August, 1958. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH.
Secretary.

Toronto, June 26, 1958.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending August 31, 1958, has been declared on the Capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable, Series "A"	37½ cents per share
Second Preference Shares	51½ cents per share
Common Shares	51½ cents per share

The dividend will be payable September 2, 1958, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 6th day of August, 1958. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH
Secretary.

Toronto, June 26, 1958.

During the first half of 1958 Saturday Night registered a gain in advertising linage of 22,637* lines, as compared with the equivalent half of 1957.

This represents a gain of 54 pages, or a whopping 32.3%.

We at Saturday Night regard this as the best possible proof of acceptance by advertisers and agencies alike of the substantial improvements that have been introduced consistently into this publication since April 1957.

* source: Magazine Advertising Bureau

Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

or preferred stock, a figure of an annual cost of $600,000 for the use of the money is developed. Since corporate profits are subject to an income tax of about 47%, the company saves $282,000 a year by issuing debentures instead of preferred stock.

On the other hand debentures have to be redeemed by a certain time, while preferred stock can be outstanding in perpetuity. Preferred stock is generally callable at the issuer's option. It may or may not carry a participating feature, with possibility of extra dividends.

While debentures give the issuing company a tax advantage over preferred stock, the investor has a tax advantage in buying preferred stock instead of debentures. Dividends on preferred stocks of domestic Canadian corporations enjoy a 20% income tax credit, whereas debenture interest is subject to the full rate of income tax.

From the foregoing it is apparent that a company in going into the money market must steer a course between advantage to itself and the receptivity of the market. Its greatest advantage might lie in debentures but it might have to switch to preferred stocks if the investment community were suffering one of its occasional allergies to debt securities. Conversely, investors might under some conditions prefer the greater assurance of debenture interest to the right to receive preferred dividends when, as and if declared.

There have been cases known where companies held up payment of preferred dividends for years, using the money which preferred shareholders would otherwise have received, to build up the company for the equity holders. The fact that this can happen, along with the fact that preferred stocks can seldom participate in profits to the same extent as the common led to the old saying that preferred stocks are neither fish nor fowl.

Consumers Gas

I would be obliged for some indication of the merit of Consumers Gas stock, of which the amount outstanding was recently increased through subscription rights to shareholders. — B.D., Quebec City.

The keynote of the Consumers Gas situation is growth. In consequence, the stock commands a high price in relation to present earnings and emphasizes the part the intangibles play in stock vaulations.

The company's business has grown steadily since the completion of conversion to natural gas early in the year 1955 and the introduction of the company's continuing programme of expansion.

The fifth voluntary rate reduction of the company in the three years since conversion to natural gas became effective May 1, 1958, with the revision of a large-volume, firm, industrial rate.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 272

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty-five Cents (35¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1958, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1958.

By order of the Board.
E. J. FRIESEN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 11th June, 1958.

IMPERIAL
the **BANK** *that service built*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 286

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1958, payable at the Bank and its branches on August 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1958.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. P. R. WADSWORTH,
General Manager

Toronto, May 23, 1958

Project to found new WINTER RESORT on south-east coast of British Honduras. Miles of excellent beach. No subscription until it has been blue printed and supervisors appointed.

Write to the scout: R. F. GUPPY,
Marine Drive, WELLINGTON, B.C.

in Toronto – the
PARK PLAZA
of course!

Gas at the company's rates is competitive with other sources of energy for most purposes.

Total volume of natural gas sold by the company and its subsidiaries has increased from the equivalent of 3,584,000 MCF in the 1954 fiscal year, the last year before conversion to natural gas, to 14,884,000 MCF of natural gas in the 1957 fiscal year. Average use per residential customer of the company has increased from approximately 15 MCF per year in 1954 to approximately 40 MCF per year in 1957. The scope for further expansion is indicated by the fact that this average use is still less than half that of residential customers in parts of Ontario which have had natural gas service for many years.

The area served by the company and subsidiaries includes the greatest concentration of industry, population and purchasing power in Canada. The area so served and the immediate potential service area have a combined population of over 2,509,000, which constitutes over 47% of the population of the Province of Ontario.

Lyndhurst

What is the status of Lyndhurst Mines?—J.R., Regina.

Lyndhurst Mines suspended operation of its copper mine in Destor Twp., Que., at the end of last year following an operating loss of $164,272 during the period. In April of this year, the company got an injection of new financial blood, issuing 400,000 shares at 18.5 cents a share and granting options to the underwriter on three blocks of 200,000 shares each at 23.5, 28.5 and 33.5 cents a share. It proposes with the new funds to try its luck at exploration on other properties.

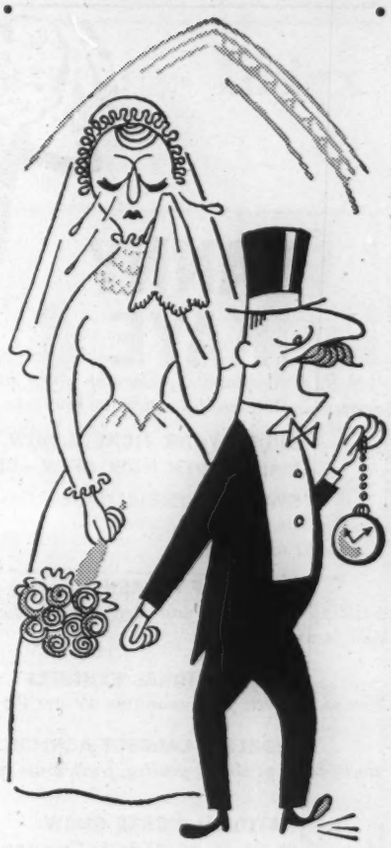
Castle Trethewey

With Castle Trethewey having undergone a substantial recession from its high of 1957, do you think it is a buy here? — B.D., Owen Sound.

While operating a silver mine, the Castle company's major assets are holdings of securities of other companies. It has 2.7 million shares outstanding and has investments at the end of 1957 with a book value of $9.4 million. The investment portfolio continues largely to sustain earnings, which in 1957 amounted to $551,976 or 20 cents-plus per share.

During 1957 the company's investments increased in book value by $2.5 million as a result of a switch from American investments to Algoma Steel and Ventures. Castle moved into these companies along with its parent company, McIntyre Porcupine.

The prospects of Castle then are largely dependent on developments with Algoma



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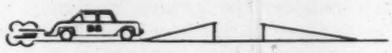
DANNY KAYE—*World-famed star of stage & screen headlines the lavish C.N.E. Grandstand Spectacular every night at 8:00 p.m. with top entertainers, dancers, singers . . . climaxed by a gigantic fireworks display.*

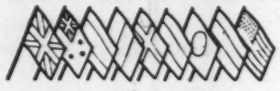
ORDER YOUR TICKETS NOW.
MAIL ORDER NOW OPEN—CLOSES AUGUST 16, 1958

SWENSON THRILLCADE—*Daring drivers perform suicide stunts with cars at the exciting Afternoon Grandstand Show—August 21 to Sept. 1.*



WORLD OF WOMEN—*Cooking schools, fashion shows in the new Queen Elizabeth building with 1,350 seat theatre. Give-away home, music, flowers and the latest appliances and furnishings.*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITS
Famed products from countries all over the world.



WORLD'S LARGEST AGRICULTURAL BUILDING—*Canada's prize-winning livestock, dairy products, poultry, fruit, grain and vegetables on display . . . dog shows, cat shows.*

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Aug. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27 in the Coliseum.

SPORTS GALORE—*World Champion Aquatic stars, track and field meets—plus Canada's Olympic training plan. Visit Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and New Hockey Hall of Fame.*

MILE OF MIDWAY—*New rides, new shows, new games.*

FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING
Centre of attraction for almost three million people.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE BAND
Stirring music by the men in air force blue daily in the Bandshell.

OLD MACDONALD'S FARM—*A display of young farm animals especially for children.*

INTERNATIONAL AIR SHOW
Breathtaking two hour show September 5 and 6 only.

Visit this 350-acre wonderland of fun, fancy and excitement . . . join the 3,000,000 visitors who are expected at this year's "Ex"—world's greatest and biggest annual exhibition.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO • CANADA

opens wednesday this year

AUG. 20-SEPT. 6

Fred T. Walsh, President *Hiram E. McCallum, General Manager*

and Ventures. Algoma is a flourishing steel-making operation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with long-term growth prospects. Ventures has so many interests that an appraisal of it is a major task.

As to Castle's silver-mining prospects; at the end of 1957 nearly all broken ore and known veins within the producing area were exhausted. There is, however, some encouragement for the future as a result of new discoveries.

In Brief

What happened to Shawkey Gold Mines Ltd. which started several years ago under Robert Shawkey, an American League pitcher? — L.G., Saskatoon.

Shawkey Gold Mines Ltd. was reorganized into Shawkey Gold Mining Co. Ltd. —basis one new for one old. Next it was revamped as Shawkey (1945) Mines Ltd., one new for three old. Then as Ultra Shawkey Mines Ltd. on basis of one new for four old. The latter company has properties in various areas.

What is the status of Belcher Mining Co? — R.D., Ottawa.

Continuing exploration with Wright Hargreaves and Malartic Gold Fields of property in New Quebec.

How about Cons. Howey? What's it worth?—C.F., Hamilton.

Had a net worth of $3.45 a share early in May vs. $2.52 a share at the beginning of 1958. Worth is one thing; price is something else.

Why did Ventures drop New Calumet and Matachewan Cons? — D.J., Montreal.

Liquidation was in line with policy of consolidation. Ventures has been overextended for some years.

Who controls Pine Point Mines Ltd? — W.A., Victoria.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting.

Can a person buy Quebec Iron & Titanium stock? — K.B., Winnipeg.

No public issue. Stock is two-thirds owned by Kennecott Copper; one third by New Jersey zinc.

Has Lightning River Gold Mines Ltd. any status? — W.F., Halifax.

Charter cancelled 1955.

Is Basalt functioning? — T. C., Brockville.

Still in existence but quiet.

Is King Midas Gold Mining Co. Ltd. operating?—G.J., Halifax.

Charter cancelled back in the 30's.

Is Cochenour Willans a buy? — M.H., Montreal.

Pay your money and take your choice.

Conditioning

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

operating cost that should be the determining factor.

When such costs are related to the small percentage of human efficiency increase required for air-conditioning to pay for itself, the economics of air-conditioning are clear.

Published reports have shown these gains:

—A nylon hosiery manufacturer reported a 29% increase in production after installing air-conditioning. Maintenance requirements for machinery dropped 80%.

—An aluminum company found by providing air-conditioned rooms for workers to rest in at regular intervals, a sharp drop in absenteeism and employee turnover resulted.

—A watch manufacturer reported a marked increase in efficiency: re-work reduced by 25% after the installation of air-conditioning.

—A comparative efficiency study of work unit output in their drafting room showed a reduction in man-hours indicating an efficiency increase of 51% for a U.S. electrical company.

—A stenographic test conducted by the U.S. Government showed an increased output of 24% when the workers were transferred to an air-conditioned office.

The British

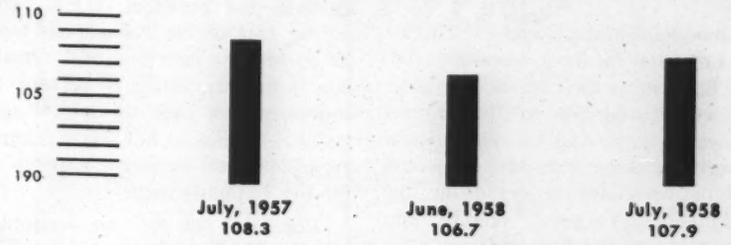
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

project which officially opened at Lexington last spring, and which will continue to operate on grandiose scale well into 1960. And possibly longer. Jack Frost of Orleans, famous young Cape Cod artist, is its originator and president. Its national chairman is Howard Johnson of the celebrated roadside restaurants of the same name. It's Honorary co-Chairmen are Hon. W. McCormack and Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., two other distinguished Americans on the highest Congressional level of the scores of personages publicly championing this enterprise.

By means of a seemingly-unending array and parade of festivals, pageants, sport spectaculars, historic ceremonial, special cultural events, and such glamorous weeks as that to which the United Empire Loyalists presently are lending their endorsation and cooperation, "Yankee Homecoming" hopes to gross for New England 2,000,000 more visitors per year (for a three year period) than normally would be her tourist "take."

Tom C. McCall, Director of Public Relations for Chrysler Corporation of Canada, and a far-seeing travel expert in his own right, is the man who first sug-

Saturday Night Business Index for July



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonably Adjusted)	1935-39 =100	278.5	274.5	286.6
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,267	1,195	1,250
Total Labor Income (Seasonably Adjusted)	$ millions	1,304	1,295	1,263
Consumer Price Index	1949=100	125.1	125.1	121.6
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials	1935-39 =100	227.5	226.7	240.6
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held and Owned)	$ millions	4,769	4,805	4,781
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry	$ millions	1,767	1,757	1,781
Steel Ingot Production	1000 tons	402.8	367.4	425.3
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers	$ millions	17,839	16,801	17,970
Imports for Consumption	$ millions	486.9	370.6	554.1
Exports, domestic	$ millions	484.4	450.0	445.4
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	387.8	345.2	341.8

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary data

by Maurice Hecht

EXCEPT FOR a few dark spots the economic outlook continues to improve. We have made the turn but some of the major props which guarantee continued upturn still are missing.

The Business Index shows the general state of affairs. It made a healthy gain this month.

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production is moving away from its low of last December. It has already gained seven of the 20 points it lost during 1957. Labour income also continues encouraging progress. The latest adjusted index is $1,304 million, just a shade off the 1957 high.

Unemployment in May was down to 6.1 per cent of the work force. This is a good drop from the 8.6 per cent figure of the previous month. Total labour group is still increasing but the rate has slowed. The immigration drop is the reason.

Retail sales continue to keep ahead of a year ago, but taking inflation into account it looks as if volume of goods sold is only slightly below that of last year. In view of depression wailing this is a very good sign. Foreign trade is changing with imports dropping and exports gaining slightly. This means that our import surplus is being whittled away.

One of the major props which hasn't recovered is construction awards for industrial buildings. For the first six months MacLean Building Reports show it 43 per cent below 1957. Total awards are up 21 per cent with residential building showing a giant 86 per cent increase.

What the drop in industrial contract awards means is that capital investment in industry shows no sign of starting to grow. This will show up in future business activity.

gested the U.E.L. participation in this giant promotional gimmick. However, it is to E. K. Baldwin, president of the Baldwin Travel Bureau and the Colonial Travel Club (Toronto) that prime responsibility for converting the McCall dream into realization has officially been entrusted.

Two months ago, the Dominion Council of the Loyalists' far-flung association appointed Baldwin as their travel counsellor and, in effect, told him to "hop to it." Ever since the latter and his capable crew have worked closely with Mr. Frost and his Boston associates in organizing the "Her Majesty's Yankees" venture into tour-adventure of the first water.

Arrangements, now are virtually complete. Within a week the publicity will begin to roll more and more. By September — some optimists believe — the count of Canadians definitely enrolled for this memorable sortie may be found to have doubled all initial calculations.

Most of them will fly down from Toronto (or other strategic points) the late afternoon of October 5. Those travelling by coach or train—and ample provision has been made for employment of these types of carrier—are currently scheduled to depart (one day earlier) on October 4.

In Boston, the venerable and venerated Parker House will be invasion headquarters. The overall package deal which Mr. Baldwin has worked out is a most attractive one, cost as well as entertainmentwise. It includes civic functions, old State House formalities, and three one-day coach tours. These tours will embrace visits to the Green at Lexington "where it all began;" the bridge at Concord "where once the embattled farmers stood" to fire the shot hear 'round the world; the Wayside Inn; Marblehead, Gloucester, and Salem of bewitching brews; Plymouth and the Rock; the Cape Cod canal; Fair Harvard, and another crimson bloom; all major civic historic spots from the Revere home to North Church and Breed's Hill; complimentary luncheons, souvenir presentations; and appropriate other reception in which Boston's Canadian Club will have a large and liberal hand.

At first glance, "Yankee Homecoming" may appear to be just another glittering example of tourist legerdemain. But, so far as the U.E.L. homecoming is concerned, it far transcends (in motive and significance) the ordinary sweet jingle of a nation's vacation cash-register. Mr. Frost put this angle very neatly when, in his original invitation to the Loyalists, he wrote:—

"We hope that in the years to follow this gathering of 'Her Majesty's Yankees' there will be many more similar 'exchange visits' between our countrymen and yours. So alike are our heritage and our traditions that, if you will permit, we might well regard your corner of your great Dominion as our 'Fourteenth Colony.' . . . . . Together we will honor the memory of our common ancestors who built our two wonderful nations in the long, long ago."

Right from the start, Canadian reaction to this warm-blooded invitation was most encouraging. Thomas L. Harding, immediate past president, U.E.L., and one of the first of the Association top brass to personally interview Mr. Frost, saw the Boston assembly as a very helpful instrument not only for improving international relations, but as a stimulus to expansion and increased activities within the U.E.L. family itself.

"For many of us," he declared, "this will be our first return to New England. Let's make it something never to be forgotten. It's no time for "The Ancient Grudge" of which Owen Wister once wrote. No, this is a time for getting together.

"Let old Boston trot out all the Reveres and the Teaparties she wants to. And let the scrappy old 'Constitution' broadside our arrival as she sees fit.

"This is a great moment for lasting reunion. Let's go, and let's enjoy it."

Norad

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief, NORAD, over those units and individuals is limited to operational control as hereinafter defined.

(3) "Operational Control" is the power *to direct, co-ordinate, and control the operational activities of forces assigned, attached or otherwise made available.* No permanent changes of station would be made without approval of the higher national authority concerned. Temporary reinforcement from one area to another, including the crossing of the international boundary, to meet operational requirements will be within the authority of commanders having operational control. The basic command organization for the air defence forces of the two countries, including administration, discipline, internal organization and unit training, shall be exercised by national commanders responsible to their national authorities.

(4) The appointment of CINCNORAD and his Deputy must be approved by the Canadian and United States Governments. They will not be from the same country, and CINCNORAD staff shall be an integrated joint staff composed of officers of both countries. During the absence of CINCNORAD, command will pass to the Deputy Commander.

(5) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will continue to be kept informed through the Canada-United States Regional Planning Group of arrangements for the air defence of North America.

(6) The plans and procedures to be followed by NORAD in wartime shall be formulated and approved in peacetime by appropriate national authorities and shall be capable of rapid implementation in an emergency. Any plans or procedures recommended by NORAD which bear on the responsibilities of civilian departments or agencies of the two Governments shall be referred for decision by the appropriate military authorities to those agencies and departments and may be the subject of inter-governmental co-ordination.

(7) Terms of reference for CINCNORAD and his Deputy will be consistent with the foregoing principles. Changes in these terms of reference may be made by agreement between the Canadian Chiefs of Staff Committee and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, with approval of higher authority as appropriate, provided that these changes are in consonance with the principles set out in this Note.

Some comments on these provisions are now in order. The Commander in Chief of NORAD is responsible to the Canadian Chief of Staff Committee as well as to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States and his appointment as well as that of his Deputy must be approved by both Governments. Thus, for the first time in Canadian-United States defence relations, Canada will have a veto on the United States appointee while at the same time a Canadian as Deputy Commander will be in charge of American personnel and equipment—in the absence of his commander. Moreover, the Command is to have under it units and individuals allocated to it by the governments and such control to be exercised will be "operational control", defined as "the power to direct, coordinate and control the operational activities of forces assigned", etc.

This seems to mean, in effect, that there may be two kinds of forces engaged in NORAD operations, those specifically assigned to NORAD and those not assigned but receiving the benefit of NORAD's coordinated information and planning, but under the individual commands of their respective services in Canada or the United States. At this writing no squadrons have yet been attached to NORAD and it is difficult to know, therefore, precisely, what "operational control", if any, governs Canadian squadrons engaged in air defence in Canada but not yet attached to NORAD. Presumably the agreement envisages substantial attachments of Canadian squadrons and some link between NORAD and those air defence squadrons of the RCAF not so attached. But these details did not emerge with clarity from the statements made by General Pearkes or by the Prime Minister.

Indeed, viewing the agreement *by itself* NORAD appears to be more of a plan-

ning and coordinating agency than an immediately operational one. Of course, it may not be difficult to make it operational by later specific supplementary agreements or by attaching squadrons directly under NORAD operational authority. But until this is done it is probably fair to say that NORAD's primary function for the time being is that of a joint planning agency and a joint radar information and intelligence service. In short, it institutionalizes the *ad hoc* position as it was before August 1st, 1957.

What is NORAD's kinship to NATO? The Prime Minister and his Secretary of State both suggested at first that NORAD was really a kind of North American NATO air command. In a technical sense this is not really so and Mr. Pearson was quite right to point out that the commander-in-chief of NORAD was not appointed by the NATO council nor was he responsible to it. The link with NATO, however, seems to be twofold—both general and specific. The general connection may be said to be the "natural" military and political involvement of NATO with any of the major defence arrangements of two important members in a significant sector of the NATO defence scheme as a whole. Hence, whatever Canada and the United States do about North American defence has either direct or indirect consequences and possibly benefits for NATO planning and operations.

The more specific relationship with NATO is set out in Clause 5 of the Agreement and it should be noticed here that NATO is kept informed through the Canada-United States Regional Planning Group, an entity responsible to the NATO Standing Group itself in turn responsible to the NATO Military Committee and upward to the NATO Council. But the Canada-United States Regional Planning Group is not a NATO *command*, merely a study and reporting agency. Neither General Partridge, as Commander in Chief of NORAD nor his Deputy, Air Marshal Slemon, have the slightest obligation in any technical sense to the Standing Group or the Military Committee except to keep them informed through the Regional Planning Group.

Much of the debate turned on the manner in which this Agreement was presented to the House. For when Mr. Smith tabled the exchange of Notes on the 19th of May he did so in the course of the debate on the Reply to the Speech from the Throne and indicated that the Government had no plans for submitting the Agreement to Parliament for special discussion. The strong reaction in the Opposition—and Mr. Diefenbaker's own political insight—soon made it clear that this was not a proper procedure in view of the significance of these arrangements. On the contrary, as Mr. Martin was later to point out, it had become a tradition of

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the Canadian Parliament to place matters before both Houses by way of a joint resolution wherever engagements by Canada with other states involved commitments of any importance. This is not "ratification" but a process of political approval in the course of developing a non-partisan foreign policy.

The explanation given to the House by the Prime Minister and Mr. Smith that the Agreement was merely an extension of commitments already entered into under NATO clearly was unsatisfactory. It has been suggested that the Government was reluctant to meet the political implications of the Agreement in a head-on debate and, therefore, believed that discussion might be by-passed by some general references to NATO thus minimizing the full import of this new Canadian commitment. If this is so the gambit clearly was a mistake in political judgment. The Agreement *was* important and no good purpose was served in trying to avoid extensive debate by passing it off as a mere extension of our NATO obligations.

At the same time neither the Government nor the Opposition did themselves credit in some of their debating tactics, for both sides were making political capital out of the situation. Mr. Diefenbaker attempted to say that the debate was usetul —once he yielded to it—because it would show how the Opposition would vote on NORAD, thus implying that the Liberals were against it. This charge was, of course, very much open to question since the Liberals had been responsible for initiating the original scheme and for bringing it along to the point where *political* agreement was the next logical step. At the same time the Liberals were trying to use the occasion to show that Mr. Diefenbaker and his Party, once the great defenders of Parliament's rights, were bypassing it now, having achieved office. There is, however, nothing to suggest that Mr. Diefenbaker is other than a devoted son of the House—indeed perhaps one of its most enthusiastic supporters as an institution—although in this case he may have been unduly worried about the political effects of an agreement that clearly might touch national sensibilities very deeply.

This brings us to ask what is the total effect politically and technically of these arrangements? To begin with it would be the sheerest naivete to exaggerate the role of Canadian power in the defence of North America against the Soviet Union. The central source of our strength on this continent and abroad is the United States, resting squarely on a defence-retaliation equation. The Canadian problem then is to help manage common continental affairs in such a way that there is always a decent respect for Canada's desire to regulate her own affairs within those areas where self-management is possible, as well as a similar respect for the spirit of partnership in joint ventures even where the substance of the Canadian share of the responsibility may be quite modest.

This is the case with air defence. We are engaged in a program of jointly managing the common defence—air, land and sea–of North America. The land and sea problems do not require a mixed command structure as yet and, therefore, coordination through the Permanent Joint Board and indirectly through NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) may have solved for the time being our immediate sea-land requirements. But air defence is another matter, particularly in view of Arctic radar needs, the increasing speed and range of the manned bomber and, finally, the emergence of the ICBM as a deadly shaft on tomorrow's horizon.

For Canada, therefore, the issue of sovereignty—because of such questions as NORAD's command over Canadian personnel and planes and NORAD's authority to issue orders governing United States' aircraft in Canadian air space—is real on one level and quite artificial on another. It is real to the extent that we wish to exercise a substantial influence on the partnership. It is fanciful if we push these claims to the point where we overplay our hands or where the debate becomes picayune. The Prime Minister's significant disclosure on June 10th, that the "rules of engagement" in force since 1951, and governing RCAF authority to engage and intercept hostile aircraft continue in effect, making it unlikely that foolish things will be done by Canadian commanders in Canadian air space, whether under NORAD or not, was an unexpected, encouraging piece of information. It is not clear, however, how far these rules apply to United States aircraft, under NORAD in Canadian air space.

Equally interesting was Mr. Diefenbaker's reference to the proposed agreement governing refuelling by U.S. air tankers, stationed in Canada, of American bombers attached to the U.S. Strategic Air Command. Finally, and perhaps most significant, was the information provided by the Minister of National Defence that any United States bomber in Canadian airspace, carrying atomic weapons, must have permission from the Government of Canada for that very flight. Thus NORAD and the U.S. Strategic Air Command remain quite separate in theory; but they surely must be "mixed" in fact at least in the field of common radar intelligence and defensive-offensive planning.

Many unsolved problems remain. There is some doubt in the minds of competent observers whether Air Marshal Slemon has, or will have, actual authority, under United States law, to command United States forces assigned to NORAD. There is equal doubt whether a Canadian subcommander in NORAD can give instructions with respect to U.S. aircraft carrying defensive atomic weapons—if and when such air-to-air weapons are available for NORAD use—in view of the present state of United States law apparently prohibiting control of such weapons in the hands of any but authorized United States personnel.

Time, experience and good will may resolve many of these difficulties. Certainly a shooting war would render the debate a grim and empty jest. But for Canadians living in a period when a reappraisal of our relations with the United States is a dominant theme the discourse has meaning as part of our larger search for a viable relationship on our common continent.

Stratford

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

On the debit side we must first mention the director's attempt to give the play greater clarity by beginning it with a few lines from the end of *Richard II*, and ending it with a passage from *Henry V*. Superficially attractive, these additions do not really help. *Henry IV*, Part One, is a knotty play but it is clear enough as Shakespeare wrote it; the additions seem only to pump a contrived significance into it. Apart from this oddity, Mr. Langham has directed with his accustomed clarity and rightness of emphasis, and the battles are as exciting as they are dangerous.

The other handicap to the play is the performance of Jason Robards as Hotspur. Mr. Robards is not technically equipped for this role; his voice is harsh and of needlessly limited range, and if he does not shout it away before the summer is over it will be a wonder; his demeanour has nothing in it of the great nobleman, suggesting rather a pugilist on the downhill path. Playing in a different and less accomplished style from the rest of the cast, Mr. Robards left the play like a table with a leg missing; Hal, Falstaff and the King were present, but Hotspur was nowhere to be found.

The women's parts in *Henry IV* are not large, but Charmion King was a vivid wife to the absent Hotspur, Diana Maddox made much of little as the Welsh Lady, and Tammy Grimes was a wonderful new Mistress Quickly—neither old, nor fat nor roistering, but a creature of stark simplicity, the irreducible minimum of intellect allied to a good deal of frowsy physical attraction.

We have all heard much of the brilliance of *Much Ado About Nothing*, but how often we have watched butcheries of

it which made us doubt its reputation! The wit of Beatrice and Benedick only reaches its proper level when actors with a fine high-comedy style play it. These parts are not fool-proof; they demand everything in physical attraction, technical skill and interpretative tact. Eileen Herlie and Christopher Plummer bring great gifts with them, and upon their accomplished and winning performances the whole play rests easily and confidently.

Both players have firmly grasped the point that Beatrice and Benedick, as well as being witty, are hot-tempered. This is not *The Taming of the Shrew*, but a "merry war", and it is clear that they will strike fire from each other all their lives. The comedy resides in the matching of such a pair of fire-eaters, and it is only raised to its true height if Beatrice and Benedick can triumphally bring off their one scene of deep feeling — that which follows Hero's broken wedding. Miss Herlie and Mr. Plummer acted this scene superbly, and the love and understanding which they showed here worked outward through the whole of the play, and gave it sweetness and substance. Beatrice and Bennedick were not a mere cross-talk team, but genuinely witty people of feeling.

The production was full of excellent performances. Once again, William Hutt made a character of that stick, Don Pedro; Bruno Gerussi, as Don John, packed a great deal of chilling malignance into a few lines. Mervyn Blake and Conrad Bain, as Leonato and Antonio (the Cheeryble Brothers of Messina) doddered admirably, and Powys Thomas was a handsomely Italianate Friar Francis. John Horton deserves special praise for making that strangely suggestible young man Claudio so likable.

The play was set in the Italy of the 1870's, and a pleasantly home-like atmosphere was achieved, suggesting a bustling country house, rather than a huge palace. Much of this effect was brought about by the provision of a domestic staff, all well-characterized, of whom Ann Morrish as Margaret, the maid with the salty line of repartee, was but one. This atmosphere also permitted Tony van Bridge, as Dogberry, to be a real comic village policeman, never obtrusive but a wonderful foil to the scenes of high comedy. Here was no monster of malapropism, but somebody we all recognized and liked. The director and Eric Christmas had contrived between them to make a delightful comic creation of the Sexton, and all the below-stairs part of the comedy was splendidly managed. Perhaps the finest directorial stroke was to put the wedding scene in a small local church, rather than a vast cathedral; this gave new poignancy to Claudio's rejection of his bride.

As well as Miss Herlie's charm and beauty, the play had the advantage of Dianna Maddox' opulent attractions as the wronged Hero. It is not often that we see two such lovely women on one stage, and if in these lean times it may be said without giving offence, it is an added pleasure to see beauty which is not merely an affair of skin and bone; our forefathers knew a thing or two about beauty, and when generosity of contour is allied with beauty of voice and grace of demeanour, the scraggy, gawky, phthisical girls do not stand a chance. *Vive l'embonpoint!*

This was a production in the finest Stratford manner, comparable in its illumination of the play with *All's Well That Ends Well* and last year's fine *Twelfth Night*. On the first night *Henry IV* was given a standing ovation, which seems to be a Stratford habit now, and less related to merit than it should be; but *Much Ado* brought the audience to its feet spontaneously, in recognition of a feat of production and teamwork which was worthy of the best this Festival has done in its six seasons.

Having praised so much, the writer will not be misunderstood if he repeats a long-standing stricture; the speaking of the Festival Company as a whole is not nearly good enough for its achievement in other directions. There are exceptions to this general criticism, and they are, quite simply, the actors who seem to be thinking of what they are saying. But they are about a third of the company; the others gabble and rattle, and very often it is impossible to know what they are saying, even if one is familiar with the text.

There is only one cure; hard work and imitation of good models. Who, specifically? William Hutt, specifically; he once spoke as badly as the worst of this company, but now he is one of the best speakers among them. He does it by backing up a carefully acquired vocal technique with his intelligence, so that everything he says seems to be said for the first time.

To comment on the frequently-heard assertion that there are not enough Canadians at Stratford, it may be said that the company this year seems to be predominantly Canadian, and British actors who have made this country their home. It is not an English company, and if Mr. Robards represents the flower of Shakespearean performance in the U.S.A., it is certainly not American. It is a Canadian company, and it acts very well. But it does not speak as well as it should. It is possible for Stratford to be one of the great poetic theatres of our time, but the foundation of such a reputation will be fine speaking. Is there any reason why this possible achievement should not be attempted?

Unitarians

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

the first conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Today's membership includes Mavor Moore, Canadian actor, writer and playwright; Blair Fraser, prominent Canadian journalist; Lister Sinclair, writer and playwright; and the members of the Frosst family, Montreal manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Representing education are such maverick University of Toronto professors as Jarvis McCurdy and Edmund Carpenter. Wilfred Sanders, of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (the "Gallup Poll") is a member, as is Fred Davis, the well-known TV personality.

The First Unitarian Church of Toronto grew out of the original church formed in 1845 by a group of business and professional men. The principle on which it was founded was, "The maintenance of the free exercise of private judgment in all matters of belief, and the rejection of all tests, creeds or formal declarations of opinion." In the mid-19th century the church was burned down by "Christian" fanatics, who showed the zeal but not the tolerance of their Church's founder.

Following this, the Unitarians held services in a small church on Toronto's Jarvis street, until the property was sold in 1949. While looking for a place to hold their meetings, Mr. Jenkins approached his friend and fellow intellectual iconoclast, Rabbi Feinberg of Holy Blossom Temple, with his problem. Rabbi Feinberg wrote to a member of his own congregation, Nat Taylor, the owner of two "Art Cinemas" in the city, who forthwith offered the Unitarians the use of the International Cinema for their services. For the next two years the congregation met in the cinema on Sundays. Mr. Taylor refused all offers of rent, and supplied both light and heat free of charge during the Unitarians' Sunday tenancy. Recently, the First Unitarian Church has reciprocated by giving over their new church to the Jewish members of Temple Emmanuel for their Sabbath services.

The First Unitarian Church now occupies a $175,000 property on Toronto's fashionable St. Clair Ave. West. The church itself is a strikingly modern structure that can seat 400 people in the church proper, and another 200 in a raised hall that is normally separated from the church by a solid-curtained wall.

The interior is beautifully austere, with a centrally-located dais from which the minister or speaker can give his sermon or talk. When a choir is included in the service, it occupies the first row of seats, which unlike other churches does not consist of wooden pews or benches but individual blue-leather chairs with wooden arm-rests. Behind the minister's dais is a

concert grand piano for musical accompaniment of the vocalists, and for the musical interludes that form a part of each service. Two large stained-glass windows illuminate the church, and behind the dais is a plain brick wall, quite beautiful and asthetic in its simplicity, flanked by forward walls hung with oil paintings, one a portrait and the other a seascape.

Mr. Jenkins is a 46-year-old ex-football player from Columbus, Ohio, who was ordained as a minister of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the United States. After serving in two pulpits of his native church, he became a Unitarian, and was sent to Toronto 15 years ago. Over and above his duties as minister he also serves as Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs.

A man noted for his tolerance of other people's legitimate beliefs, and also for his intolerance of cant and hypocracy, he startled his congregation some time back by appearing before them wearing a blue gown above his normal Sunday business suit. "I am no longer going to wear a black gown," he told them. "Black is the color of mourning, while blue is the color of truth."

He is also noted for his tolerance of mixed marriages, believing, as he does, that it is the duty of the ordained minister not only to proclaim the words, "Let no man put asunder," but also to practise a lack of sundering between two people who are in love. He has officiated at the marriage services of Catholic and Protestant, White and Negro, Jewish and Japanese, and other variations that prove the infinite variety of God's people.

A recent, typical service at the First Unitarian Church opened with a prelude at 11.00 a.m., the playing of *Impromptu, Opus 90, No. 1,* by Schubert, by Frederick Skitch, pianist. This was followed by the singing of Unitarian hymn no. 322. Then there was responsive reading, as the congregation stood, with first the minister, then the congregation reading alternate passages. There was another musical interlude, then readings, followed by silent meditation. A Prayer of Aspiration followed, which preceded the musical service, consisting of two songs set to the music of Schuman (and sung by an attractive contralto), and Schubert's *Impromptu, Opus 142, No. 2.*

The last Schubert selection was played on the piano as the offering was taken. Then, Mr. Jenkins gave his address, which was on book censorship. In it he chided the Rev. J. R. Muchmor, of the United Church, who had had to read *Peyton Place* "twice to discover that it was pornographic, while I only had to read it, briefly, once to discover it was not."

After the address came Hymn No. 318, followed by the benediction. The service closed with a postlude consisting of another Schubert selection played on the piano.

Following the Unitarians' seeking of the truth, the Unitarian Church enjoys almost weekly forums, the speakers covering a wide range of interests and points of view. Among the dozens of famous and interesting speakers at the First Unitarian Church have been Norman Thomas, the American Socialist leader, Julian Huxley, the zoologist, the Overstreets, and Tom Mboya, the native labor leader of Kenya, and one who is expected to be the first native Premier of that British colony.

Each Sunday morning there is a "School of Religion", which takes the place of Sunday school in most Protestant churches. At these schools, qualified teachers give instructions to the children of the congregation. The children are taught the wonders of nature and humanity, and take many side trips to such places as museums, art galleries, and to see other forms of worship, such as that in a Buddhist church. The enrolment for the School of Religion has grown to the point where the numbers of children are almost bursting the seams of the church, and they are far more numerous in relationship to the adult membership than almost any other Sunday school in the city.

One of the criticisms of the Unitarian point of view is that it is too liberal, so that its liberalism loses all meaning. The Church has come a long way from the time when its only unorthodoxy was the belief in the unity of God in one person. Today, there are Unitarian ministers who will not use the word "church", but substitute "congregation", or refuse to call their "sermons" anything but "addresses". This overemphasis on semantics seems to some to be a throwing out of the baby with the bath water.

Very few Unitarians believe in such things as the Virgin Birth, heaven and hell, original sin, or other such ritualistic props of orthodox Christianity, and there was even a movement instituted in the U.S. some time ago to change the name of the Church's publication (the oldest religious publication in the U.S. incidentally) from its present *Christian Register.*

Though the Unitarians believe that Jesus Christ was a great teacher, many of them shy away from the word "Christian", claiming that many orthodox Christians aren't. Few of them believe that the Bible is a divinely inspired account of the life of Christ, and the Rev. Ralph W. Stutzman, acting minister of All Souls Unitarian Church, Washington, D.C., says, "I no longer consider myself a Christian." Mr. Stutzman was formerly a minister of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

A former Baptist minister, Roy Sumner, who is now a Unitarian, said recently, "I do not believe in God any longer, nor do I believe in heaven or hell. We don't believe in a heaven, where the good are rewarded with white light and golden harps, nor a hell where the wicked walk on hot coals in eternal darkness. We consider virtue its own reward—peace of mind, if you will."

When I asked Mr. Jenkins whether he subscribed to this, he answered, "About the belief in heaven and hell, my immediate reaction is (unquotable). The present conception of the universe rules it out. It is a hangover from the childhood of the race."

If the Unitarians are negative on the subject of religious dogma and ritual, they are quite positive on questions of the day. The Rev. Donald R. Stout, minister of the South Peel Unitarian congregation near Toronto, has long advocated "less barbaric and cheaper funerals". He wants funeral services called memorial services, and wants them to be of not more than 30 minutes duration, and costing not more than $200. He advocates the elmination of flowers, funeral music and the graveside service. He says, "The body should not be on view, but should have been buried or cremated previously at a private ceremony."

Mr. Jenkins has been quoted in the press on many occasions on such subjects as liquor, gambling, book censorship, mixed marriages, and religious points of argument, and his views are always good copy, and in the opinion of thousands of non-Unitarians, also true. For instance he scoffs at the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance to curtail the open Sunday, and further the efforts of religious zealots, long dead, to impose blue laws on the population. He says, "The Lord's Day Alliance believes in religion by compulsion."

Most members of the Unitarian Church, both clergy and laity, came to it, not through habit or familial connection, but through belief in its liberal attitudes, its tolerance, and its convenant, "In the love of truth, and in the spirit of Jesus, we unite for the worship of God and the service of man."

The Unitarians grow and multiply in the belief that, "We must do justly, love kindness, and walk humbly with our God –whatever form He may take."

Cancer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

the lazy, quick service of the bottle, apart from benefit to the infant.

Avoidance of known hazards is merely sensible, and other than improving techniques for the early detection and treatment of primary tumors there is little to do but take precautions where possible and to check on suspicious symptoms sooner rather than later. For the rest we wait either for a lucky break or for great and time-consuming advances in understanding the nature of growth and cell change in living tissues. The trouble is that most malignant growths eventually break up

at the edges and small fragments pass through the blood vessels or lymphatics to end up in various inaccessible and unknown places. Once this happens, surgical or irradiation treatment is too late to do much good and only some as yet unknown chemical approach offers any hope. This is the crux of the problem and two entirely different forms of attack are being made upon it.

A massive frontal attack is continuing in various research institutes, particularly those of the large pharmaceutical companies, to find a chemical that will destroy malignant tumors or at least render them inactive. This is the shotgun technique and is designed to kill something whose location is only vaguely known and the nature of which does not need to be understood. One by one every compound in the chemical catalogue is being tried out, thousand upon thousand, in the hope that by luck one of them when injected into the blood stream will turn out to be effective in destroying cancer cells wherever they occur in the body, without doing permanent harm to the body itself. This is the principle underlying the discovery and use of antibiotics, where bacteria are the target instead of cancer cells. It is possible that the procedure will succeed, but it is based on the assumption that all cancer cells are essentially alike, that all are different in the same way from normal cells, and that they are therefore open to selective extermination if only we can find the right chemical to do it.

This is a persisting hope and the attack will continue as long as no other solution is in sight. If it succeeds we will have a cure for cancer but we will not necessarily understand the real nature of the disease any better than we do now. There is no assurance however that this blind shooting technique will ever be successful, and a long roundabout approach may in the end be the most promising and most efficient procedure. If this is so, if there is no real likelihood of our finding a short cut, it would be well to recognize that generations and not merely decades of fundamental biological investigation may be required before full understanding of the most intimate nature of malignant growth is attained. Even then there is the hauntingly unhappy thought that complete understanding does not necessarily mean control, although again our hope is otherwise.

In any case this is where the greatest challenge lies and where the greatest efforts are being expended. The important thing that the public must realize is that at this level a frontal attack on the nature of cancer is neither wise nor profitable. The question is too closely bound up with everything biologists most want to know concerning the nature of the living cell —how it grows, how it divides, how changes take place within the chromosomes, how the enzyme systems are controlled, the role of vitamins, and perhaps above all how the growth and multiplication of cells are controlled or restrained by the very tissues of which they form a part. All of this represents one of the largest sections of the frontier of biological science and leads to the understanding of normal growth and development, and possibly in the end to a comprehension of living matter itself. Biochemists, biophysicists (a comparatively new breed), geneticists, histologists, physiologists and embryologists are all involved, each from their own special point of view. New and relevant information pours in continually from all sides and a steadily increasing respect and appreciation for the complexity of living substance is everywhere becoming evident.

To a great extent this is the point. We have passed the stage where we thought we knew the answers. For instance, the scientist who five years ago received a Nobel Prize for his discoveries concerning how muscle fibres work says now that the more he knows the less he understands, and suggests that many processes have to be considered which previously have been thought to lie outside biology altogether, within the realm of physics. And the same sort of reappraisal applies to all other aspects of the living cell.

It comes to this, that the living cell is amazingly complex and mysterious both in what it is and what it does, and there is no reason to think we will ever know and understand everything about it. The cancer cell is not only a healthy cell, it is much too healthy in certain respects, competing against all odds and growing and multiplying without restraint, which actually is what is meant by malignancy. As scientists come to understand better the inward nature of all kinds of living cells, they will gain a closer understanding of what makes cells change into cancer cells.

Conversely as we get to know the cancer cell more intimately, so will we know more about the others. The study of the normal and the abnormal must go together, and in the long run there may be a greater prospect of solving the cancer riddle, and gaining control of the disease, by pushing forward the whole front of basic research on the nature and growth of cells and tissues generally than in concentrating on the special objective of cancerous growth.

A large part of the funds made available for cancer research are already in a sense diverted to this broader aim, but we should realize and acknowledge that this is the most sensible approach to the problem as a whole.

The danger is that public patience may wear out, for this may be a much longer journey than anyone so far has contemplated. The continuation of financial support is merely a recognition of progress. The fundamental need is for brains and imagination, not to mention dedicated lives. Above all else young and brilliant scientists are necessary who are attracted to and rewarded by the creative and to some extent the financial rewards of careers as cell biologists, irrespective of whether the solving of the cancer problem is likely to be theirs or not. It is impossible in fact to isolate cancer as a special problem calling for undivided attention. It is part and parcel of everything that makes the living cell what it is as a unit of life and of our bodies, and only a program that takes in the whole vast field of research is likely to give us any satisfactory explanation of what really happens when skin cells, liver cells or breast cells cease to be orderly and respectable members of the organism and start to behave like savage invaders from another world.

Both atomic energy and atomic bombs are byproducts or exploitations of the insight and experiments of a few brilliant physicists working and thinking quietly in their laboratories years before the outbreak of the war, without thought or even interest in the awesome applications of their discoveries that now confront us. In the same way the explanation and possible control of cancer is more likely to come from an equally disinterested though passionate scientific absorption in the nature of living cells, simply for the sake of understanding.

The Third Canadian Cancer Research Conference recently held at Honey Harbor, Ont., has clearly shown that this approach is becoming dominant in the cancer research field, for the reports at the conference emphasized that the chemical substances concerned with the growth and heredity of cells in general are at the root of the problem, and progress was evident at this fundamental level. It was made perfectly clear that only as normal growth and cell multiplication is understood will light be thrown on the abnormal or deranged behaviour of the cancer cell. Even then the question will remain how to block growth in one kind of cell without blocking growth in the others. Yet this seems the only sure way to succeed.

The direct attack upon cancer from purely humanitarian motives or for the desire for fame or for more tangible rewards, however laudable or stimulating such motives may be, is far less likely to be successful. Crash programs usually work only when the general nature of the solution is already known, and that is still something to be discovered.

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Editorials

Oil For The Lamps

IT HAS been the consistent argument of this journal that Canada should recognize the effective Government of China and that Canadians should move more energetically to increase trade with China. Because of this, many readers seem to suspect that we are Communists, intent on plotting the destruction of our civilization.

Now one of Canada's leading financial figures has visited China. He is James Muir, chairman and president of the Royal Bank of Canada—and probably the last man who could be accused of being pro-Communist. Yet Mr. Muir's report on what he discovered in China, and the conclusions based on those discoveries, provide the strongest argument for recognition and trade.

"If we have anything to suggest here," Mr. Muir says, "it is that our exporting fraternity shake themselves loose, get busy and visit China either individually or as a group, probably in the latter form initially, but keep at it. It was galling to meet and to talk with the selling forces of other Western Powers, not only obviously getting business but enthusiastic about it while our people seem to sit back and wait for a silver platter deal. Our exporters have got to learn to develop resourcefulness and to take reasonable chances."

There is an obvious reference to the influence of United States policy on U.S. subsidiaries in Canada: "This opportunity, coupled with our need for export markets, should sound a clarion call to our Government to see to it that, if any Canadian enterprise should be induced by outside influence to deviate from its responsibility to the Canadian worker and to the Canadian economy by declining legitimate and clean business, drastic and immediate steps be taken to discipline any such Canadian corporation. Canada needs export trade and it should be sought after everywhere with no interest other than the welfare of Canada involved."

And on the subject of recognition: "Regarding the so-called 'recognition' of China in the political sense, one just does not see how six hundred million people, which may be a billion before too long, can be given myopic treatment. I am no prophet—but a 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' from across the sea, from Taipan, seems more than unlikely . . . There is every indication that the people of China as a whole are satisfied with their Government. It seems to meet their needs and it seems to be conscious of a great job to be done to lift the standard of living and the general way of life of the masses out of the black hopelessness that prevailed in the past . . . I believe there is good and legitimate trade to be done. Other Western people are getting it. Canada will be negligent and unfair to herself if she does not get her share. She won't get it, however, without aggressive action."

The phrase "aggressive action" applies to the Canadian Government as much as to our exporters. Too long have we been tender about the feelings of our neighbors to the South on this subject.

As we have stated so often before, recognition of a government does not mean approval of its policies or manner of governing. Nor should we be inconsistent. If we refuse to recognize the Government of China because we disapprove of it, we should withdraw recognition from a dozen other Governments —Russia and the other Communist states, for example, and many of the Central and South American regimes. But the plain fact is that the effective government of any nation must be recognized if international affairs are not to become chaotic.

The Way Of Pride

DE GAULLE appears to be more concerned with restoring French pride than with attacking the fundamental problems that have been eroding that pride.

France has had little to be proud about since the end of the First World War. Despite the ringing phrases of her leaders, the national pride wilted during the Twenties and just about vanished in the Thirties. After the abject collapse in 1940, it experienced a resurgence but this did not last long; the political and social climate that had stifled it between the wars was unchanged.

Now de Gaulle is trying to change that climate. One of the things he wants to do is to make France a nuclear power. He has asked the United States to share nuclear secrets with France. Then Frenchmen, presumably, could stand on guard where Americans are now posted.

But being a nuclear power is a costly bit of business—and the French Government is virtually bankrupt. The treasury continues to be drained by the military adventure in North Africa. And a successor to de Gaulle might easily be persuaded to use nuclear weapons against the Arabs.

If this is the way of pride, it surely leads to a fall.

All-Canadian Seaway

THE BUILDING of an all-Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway would be good for the national ego, Ontario's Premier Frost has suggested. Mr. Frost picked on one of the weaker reasons for such a project. There are so many powerful ones that the Federal Government should not hesitate to order a start on the necessary work.

All that is needed to convert the St. Lawrence portion of the Seaway into an all-Canadian project is the building of two locks near Cornwall, to match the locks on U.S. territory at Massena. All the other locks are already in Canada.

Why should this be done? Because there is growing evidence that the U.S. interests who fought the Seaway for so long are now concentrating their efforts on making the passage through the Seaway as irksome as possible. Operation of the U.S. section, for instance, has been transferred from the Corps of Engineers to the Commerce Department—a move that enables the anti-Seaway lobbies to get a much more respectful hearing at Washington.

It will be remembered that the U.S. haggling over the Seaway ended only when Canada announced it would go ahead with the project alone, if necessary. The Canadian hope then was that, the struggle for co-operation won, there would be an honest effort to build and operate the improved artery to the heart of the continent in a way to bring maximum benefit to both countries. That hope is fading under the rub of political alliances in the U.S. Congress.

Now it is time for the all-Canadian project to be revived, not to bolster the national ego but to preserve the national investment.

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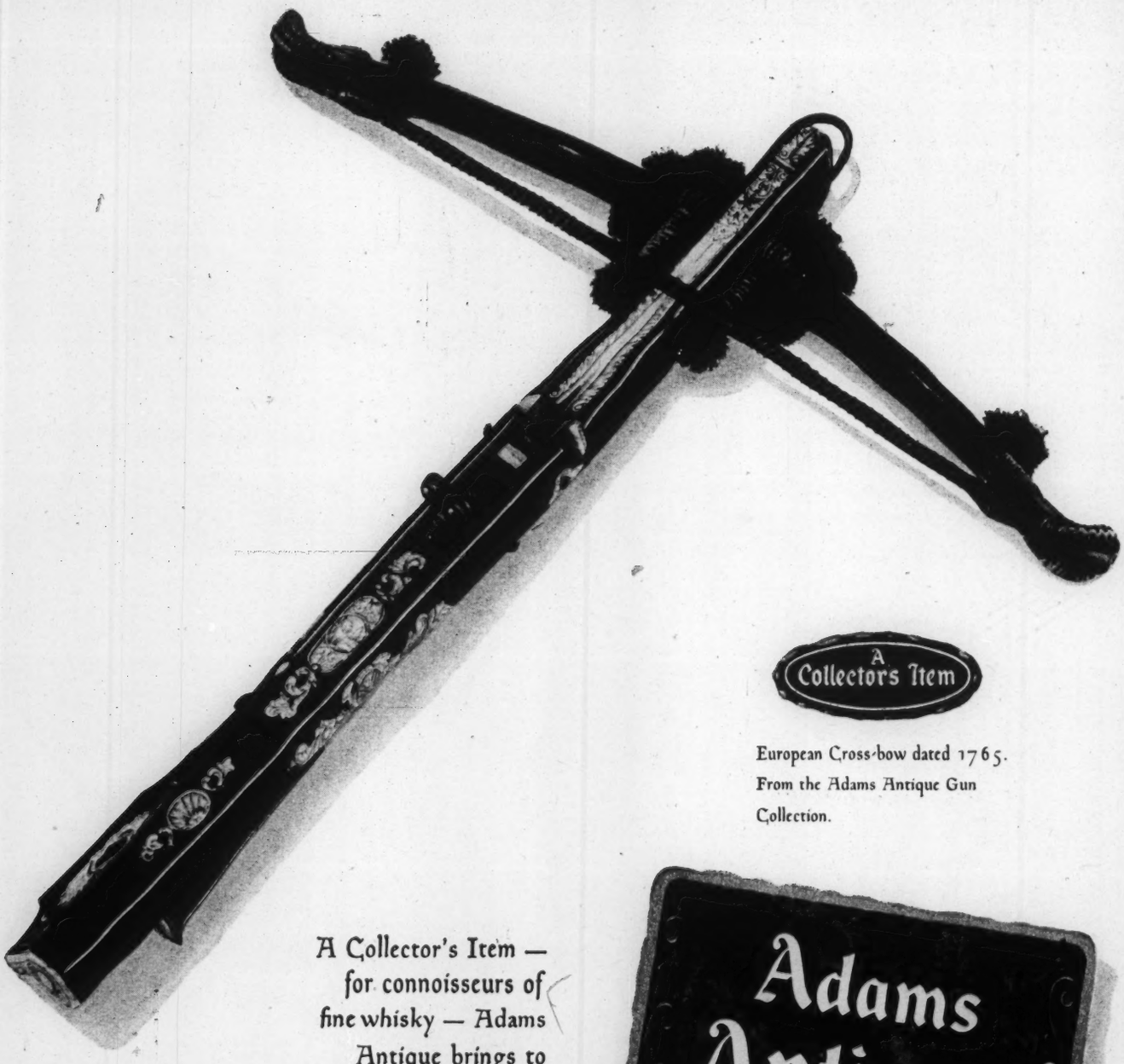

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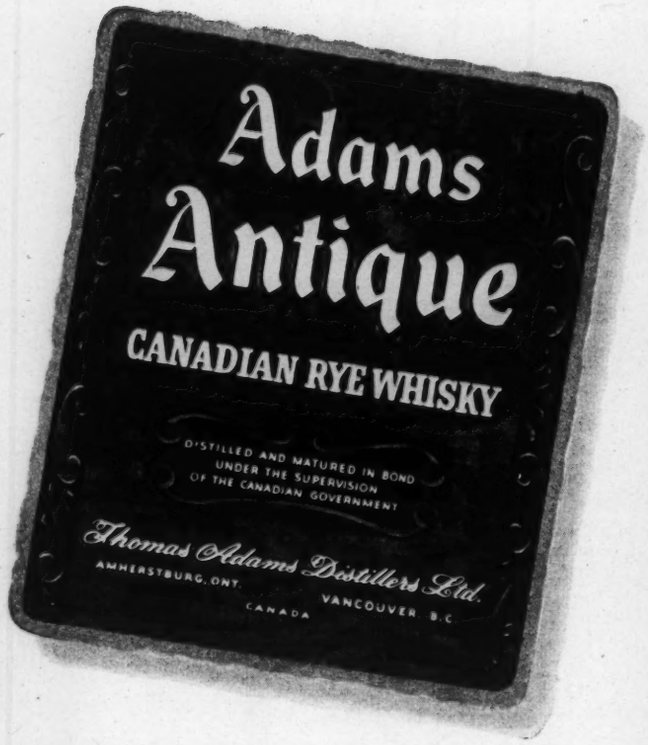

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